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More Beautiful Home Grounds



RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY

SURE-BEARING FRUIT TREES
ROSES ★ FLOWERING SHRUBS

Nurserymen and Landscape Architects

1875

AUSTIN, TEXAS

1936

Our 61st Annual Catalogue

In 1875, fifty miles from our present location, our father, grandfather, and great-grandfather established our nursery business. Naturally it is a matter of pride that we have been able to grow trees for Texas, the Southwest, and many other States through three generations and into the fourth.

Very sincerely we express our thanks to the thousands of customers who have been our friends, many of whom have bought many times and look to us always for the supply of their needs. We have in our files two orders sent by the same person, one in 1875 and the other fifty years later in 1925.

Drouths, storms, and depressions have come and gone. Prices have been good, fair, and below cost of production, about the same as with other products, from time to time. Through it all we have realized that regardless of all other conditions and results the one thing that counts most is **QUALITY**.

It is more than ever our determination to maintain quality and forget cost of production and even the selling price. We expect to grow the best trees and plants possible, and to sell them at the lowest price possible for such trees.

RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY

J. M. Ramsey, President

M. P. Ramsey, Vice President

We Will Trade With You

If you can not pay the cash for what you want, you may have something we can use in trade. In fact, we will accept from you anything we can use. Here are some suggestions:

LAND. We will trade for unincumbered real estate at its fair value, and prefer larger tracts of cheap land.

FEED. We have quit competing with the farmer raising feed stuffs, corn, oats, hay, and other grains.

FOOD PRODUCTS AND MEATS. We have to buy from somebody. What have you?

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. We have to have them, too.

USED BURLAP SACKS.

PEACH SEED. Small, uncooked seed.

We can use almost any amounts, small or large, of all these things.

Plant An Orchard Now

The farm home without fruit in abundance can no more be a real home than without chickens, cows and hogs. The last few years have proven this most strikingly. We will not use space to argue about it.

An investment of \$5.00 in good fruit trees will be worth \$50.00 in three years, and in addition give health and pleasure.

The city home can and should be supplied with most or all of its own fruit produced in the back yard. The small cost and effort will be repaid ten fold.

Why delay? Tomorrow will soon be ten years ago.

Plant fruit trees and berry vines, and they will do the work. Plant cotton, and you will do the work.

To raise it, is to have it.

INFORMATION IN THIS CATALOGUE

Throughout and especially on the last pages we have given detailed information about planting and care of plants. If all suggestions and instructions are followed, most satisfactory results should always be realized. If you lose this copy, ask us for another.

Business Notices

1. Shipping Season extends from about November 15 to April 15.

Texas State certificate of inspection is attached to every shipment.

2. **GUARANTEE.** We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition, of our stock, and beg to be notified if it is otherwise. Complaint must be made on receipt of goods. We also guarantee every plant to be healthy and true to name. If any should prove not to be, we will return amount paid for such, or furnish another tree. But it is agreed and understood that we shall not be liable to purchaser for further claim or damage.

3. **TERMS OF SALE.** Cash with order or C.O.D., unless otherwise agreed beforehand. We accept checks.

4. Customer pays express or freight. Prices have been reduced to make this to the advantage of the buyer. Add ten per cent of amount of order to cover postage and extra packing for parcel post shipment.

Parcel Post shipment of large numbers of trees can be made; in fact, all trees and plants, except Pecan larger than four feet, Shade Trees, and Evergreens B. & B., that is, taken up with ball of earth.

5. Replacement of trees or plants that die within six months after being planted will be made at half price, provided reasonable care be given them.

6. **SELECTION OF VARIETIES.** Unless particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave selection to us, as we know the needs of all sections, and will select the best. If we are out of a variety ordered, we will substitute another as good or better, unless requested not to do so.

7. Call on us for information about horticultural problems.

8. **LANDSCAPE SERVICE** will be provided to help those who may not know what to plant, or how to arrange for best effect.

9. **TRANSPORTATION.** Express and parcel post are the means mostly used, but for larger shipments freight service is now fast and economical, whether by railroad or truck line. Delivery also is available by our own trucks for considerable distances.

10. **PRUNING.** Most trees and plants require pruning when planted. We will prune ready for planting if requested. Plants sent by parcel post are always pruned somewhat.

Ramsey's Peaches for Texas and the Southwest

See Planting, Pruning, Spraying Directions in back of catalogue.

The Peach generally is the best liked of all fruits. In Texas and the Southwest are grown peaches of the highest quality and flavor. There should be many times as many grown. It is distressing to see a large proportion of all homes without a single fruit tree.

The best is not realized out of fruit trees largely because of lack of proper attention . . . cultivation, pruning, spraying.

See information as to the best varieties for the different sections of the State, which may be applied to similar sections of adjoining States. The use of proper varieties in every section is of greatest importance.

For South Texas planting, the larger types of peaches, such as Elberta, Gov. Lanham, etc., are not adapted. Of the larger fruiting varieties, Leona, Hobson, Bestjune, and Chilow are specially good, although from the standpoint of heavy and regular fruiting the Honey types, such as Honey, Pallas, and Smith, together with Bestmay and others recommended, should be used to largest extent.

Best Peaches for South and Southwest Texas

Bestmay, Bestjune, Carpenter, Chilow, Greensboro, Hobson, Honey, Japan Dwarf, Leona, Mayflower, Mamie Ross, Pallas, Slappy, Smith, Smith Indian.

Peaches

	Each	Dozen	100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.20	\$1.75	\$12.50
2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	18.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50	25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.65	6.00	40.00

May-June Peaches

BESTMAY. F. May 20. Origin, Fayette County, Texas. Most prolific, extra early large peach. Best shipper, as fruit is bright red all over ten days before ripe. For Central and South Texas, it has no equal.

JAPAN DWARF. F. May 25. Dwarfish tree. Meat partly red, sure bearer.

MAYFLOWER. F. May 25. Fruit good, medium size, white, almost covered with red. Extra good flavor for early variety.

GREENSBORO. F. May 27. White, with touch of pink. Prolific.

EARLY WHEELER. C. May 30. (Also called Red Bird.) Extra high quality early peach, specially for North and Northwest Texas. Not recommended farther south.

Best Peaches for Territory Below Foot of Plains and for North and Central Texas

Annabel, Augbert, Bestmay, Bestjune, Carpenter, Chilow, Early Wheeler, Elberta, Gov. Lanham, Greensboro, Heath, Henrietta, Hobson, Indian Cling, Lee, Leona, Mayflower, Minnie Stanford, Mamie Ross, Octoberta, Slappy, Stinson, Smith Indian, Williams.

Best Peaches for the Plains

Annabel, Augbert, Carpenter, Chilow, Early Wheeler, Elberta, Gov. Lanham, Greensboro, Heath, Henrietta, Hobson, Lee, Leona, Mayflower, Minnie Stanford, Mamie Ross, Octoberta, Slappy, Stinson, Williams.

Varieties of Peaches

F. indicates Freestone; C., Cling; S. C., Semi-cling. Dates of ripening given are about the average at Austin, but these will vary several days to two weeks, according to the year and location.

The varieties of Peaches given below we consider to be the best possible for the Southwest. They have been selected out of over two hundred kinds. Many are strictly of Texas origin and are unequaled.

June Peaches

HONEY. F. June 15. Medium size, white, sweetest.

SLAPPY. F. June 20. Yellow, large, fine home and commercial variety.

BESTJUNE. S. C. June 28. This is one of the very best high quality peaches. Light color, with red cheek. Fruit large, delicious. Regular and prolific bearer. A prize for Central and South Texas.

July Peaches

PALLAS. F. July 1. Medium size, white, deliciously sweet. Regular, heavy bearer.

SMITH. F. July 1. Surest bearer we know. Another of the Honey or Pallas strain. Medium size, extra sweet. White, with red skin.

HOBSON. C. July 5. A large fruit, white and red, of best flavor. Sure, heavy bearer. Meat firm. Should be planted in every orchard.

MAMIE ROSS. S. C. July 5. Large, white and red, prolific. The well-known, old reliable variety.

CARPENTER. C. July 8. Medium size, light color, regular heavy bearer. One of the few varieties that are good from the Coast to the Plains. Delicious flavor, with excellent shipping qualities.

LEONA. F. July 8. Like Elberta in color and size. Large, yellow with red cheek. This variety succeeds from the Plains to the Coast, and carries the Elberta type farther South than any other variety. Tree is somewhat dwarfish, indicating heavy bearing qualities.

ELBERTA. F. July 10-15. Well-known, standard, universal variety. Good in Central Texas and farther north. Large, yellow flesh, red cheek. Good shipper.

CHILOW. C. July 10-15. Pure yellow. Large. Regular bearer. If any variety surpasses all others in flavor, it is Chilow.

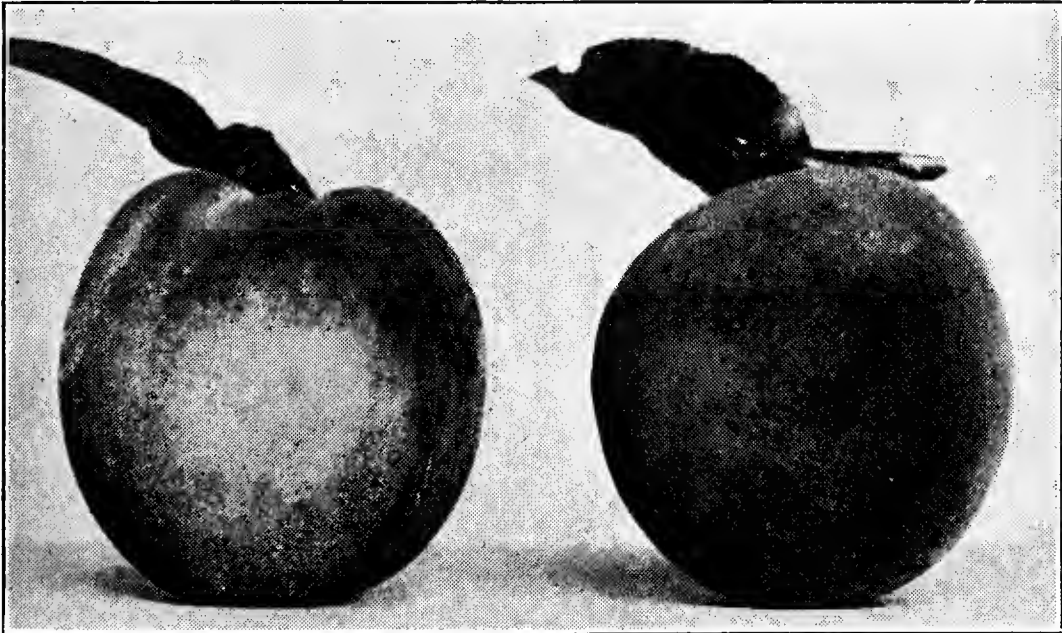
MINNIE STANFORD. C. July 10-15. Large yellow cling. Firm and delicious.

GOV. LANHAM. C. July 15. One of the largest and most beautiful fruits. Yellow, with bright red shadings.

ANNABEL. F. July 15. Color, gorgeous red and yellow; extra large. A queen among peach queens; a surprise in any orchard.

LEE. C. July 20. Large, cream color. Good bearer for its type.

SMITH INDIAN. C. July 20. Red flesh, juicy, of good size. An Indian of extra quality.



Elberta

Bestmay

Grow Peaches for Table and Market

August Peaches

INDIAN CLING. C. Aug. 1. Medium size; red meat. Old-fashioned Indian.
AUGBERT. F. Aug. 5-10. Yellow, resembling Elberta, but later. Prolific and of high quality.
HEATH. C. Aug. 25. (Also called White English). Medium size; white.

September Peaches

WILLIAMS. C. Sept. 1. A yellow, prolific, sure-bearing cling that originated in Austin. Probably the best of the later, large yellow clings.

HENRIETTA. C. Sept. 5. Flesh yellow, juicy and firm. Fruit large.

October Peaches

OCTOBERTA. F. Oct. 1. Like a fine Elberta, but one of the latest peaches.
STINSON. C. Oct. 10. White, with red cheek. Large, fine fruit in its proper territory, from Central Texas west and north.

Distances for Planting

Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, Apricot, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.
 Pecan, 40 to 60 feet each way.
 Figs, 12 to 18 feet each way.
 Haupt, McDonald and Dallas Blackberries, 3½ by 5 feet. In rich land, 5 by 5 feet, or 4 by 6 feet.
 Dewberry, 3 by 4 feet.
 Strawberry, 1 by 2½ feet.
 Grapes, 12 by 18 feet.

Number of Trees or Plants Per Acre

1	by	2½	feet.....	17,424
3	by	4	feet.....	3,630
3½	by	5	feet.....	2,430
4	by	6	feet.....	1,815
5	by	5	feet.....	1,740
12	by	12	feet.....	302
12	by	18	feet.....	201
20	by	20	feet.....	108
25	by	25	feet.....	69
30	by	30	feet.....	48
40	by	40	feet.....	27
50	by	50	feet.....	17
60	by	60	feet.....	13

From W. W. H., San Benito, Texas:

The HAUPT BLACKBERRY (one dozen) sent me at Huntsville two years ago last November this year bore 89 quarts. Is this a good record? I began to pick them the 5th of May and finished the 5th of June.

From Mrs. A. S., Clifton, Texas:

I have two orchards from Ramsey's Nursery, and I am just thrilled over the fine fruit I have. Some of my peaches measured 12 inches around. I can not get them in a fruit jar without cutting them.



One of our Surebearing Peach Trees

Plums

See planting directions on last pages of this catalogue.

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.30	\$3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	4.00	30.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.50	5.00	38.00

Of all the fruits that grow in this country, we consider plums one of the most successful. In no other fruits has such improvement been made by the introduction of new varieties in the last twenty years as in plums and peaches. We offer in the following list as splendid a collection as can be found.

Best Plums for South and Southwest Texas

Advance, Bruce, Burbank, Excelsior, Gonzales, Happiness, Methley, Nona, Santa Rosa, Shiro, Six Weeks, Wickson.

Best Plums for Territory Below Foot of Plains and for North and Central Texas

Advance, America, Bruce, Burbank, Gold, Gonzales, Happiness, Methley, Nona, Santa Rosa, Shiro, Six Weeks, Thicket, Wickson.

Best Plums for the Plains

Advance. America, Bruce, Gold, Santa Rosa, Six Weeks.

May-June Plums

METHLEY. May 25. From South Africa. Large, four inches and more in circumference, with greenish red skin and brilliant red flesh of a peculiar, delightful sweetness. The best flavored early plum. Excellent shipper.

ADVANCE. Also called Six Weeks. May 25. Very large, firm, bright red. Tree robust.

SIX WEEKS. May 25. Same as Advance.

BRUCE. June 1. From Donley County, Texas. Extra large, bright red. One of the best all-around plums in existence. Tree strong grower, healthy, prolific. Successful in all sections. Every orchard should contain Bruce.

June Plums

HAPPINESS. June 10-15. Color, glowing red; fruit large, often six inches around. Quality good; tree prolific.

GONZALES. June 15-20. Brilliant red, with pleasing sweetness and juciness of a good old Wild Goose. Good keeper and shipper.

SANTA ROSA. June 20. Magnificent, large, rich color of dark red. Flesh reddish near skin, amber toward seed. Most excellent plum for eating and all purposes. Firm; good shipper.

SHIRO. June 20. Large, yellow, good keeper. One of prettiest and most delicious fruits known.

BURBANK. June 28. Fruit large, firm, red. Tree young and very heavy bearer. Fruit should be thinned one-third to one-half when developed.

July Plums

AMERICA. July 1. Fruit medium size; tree enormously productive. Yellow until fully ripe, then red. Fine flavor, and good for all purposes.

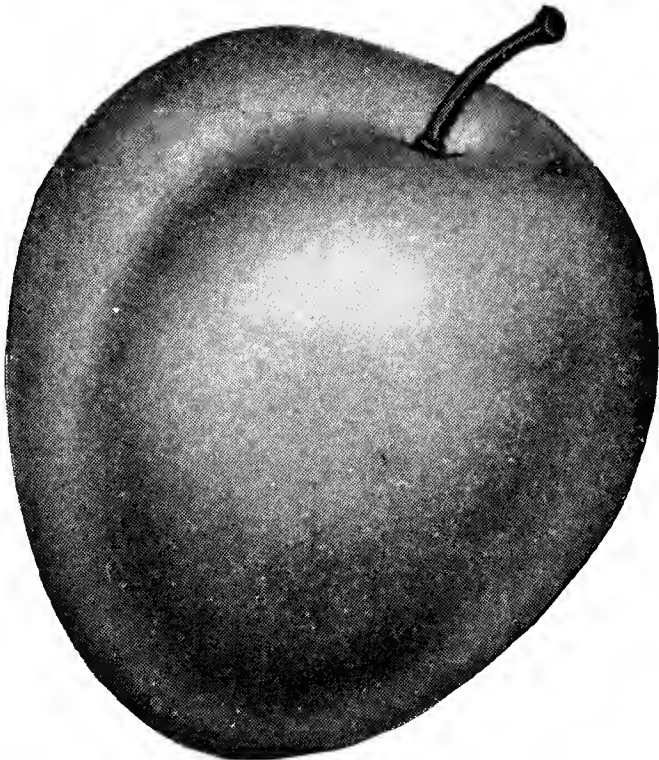
GOLD. July 1. Above medium size, glowing yellow, with some red. Sure bearer. Another all-purpose plum.

EXCELSIOR. July 1-5. Purplish red, with greenish flesh; large. One of the best for Central and South Texas.

NONA. July 5. Large, bright red. Flesh yellow, juicy, of high quality. Sure bearer.

WICKSON. July 10. Tree upright grower. Fruit large, firm, red, heart-shape. Flesh yellow, good flavor.

THICKET. July 15. This variety sprouts from roots, making thickets. Good to plant in odd corners, in large back yards or on farms.



Gonzales

Plum-Cherry Hybrids

Prices, Same as for Plum

These are crosses between Cherry and Plum, and partake of the flavor and characteristics of both. They are good in North and West Texas.

COMPASS. June-July. Fruit medium, dark red; excellent for cooking. Tree hardy and prolific.

OPATA. June-July. Excellent flavor; dark, purplish-red skin, with flesh varying from greenish-red to purple.

SAPA. July 5. Fruit medium large, dark, purplish-red skin and flesh. Tree dwarfish, young bearer.

Pears

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.45	\$4.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	40.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.00	50.00

Pears, as a rule, do not come into bearing until five or six years after planting, but live longer than any other fruit trees, except perhaps Apples. Pears, however, will not thrive in soil infested with root rot, the fungus that kills cotton. Otherwise, they are good in all soils. Tops should be cut back every winter somewhat for two or three years, to make more spreading growth.

Pears, Figs, and Berries will do better on low, poorly drained land than other fruits.

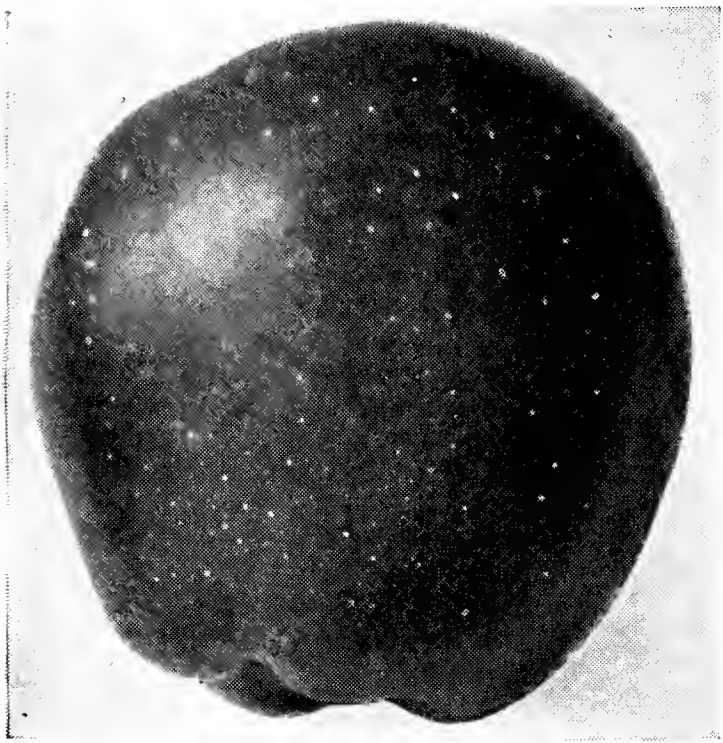
BARTLETT. July. Well-known, old pear of fine quality. Does best in western and northern parts of Texas, and should not be planted in South Texas, or to much extent in Central Texas.

GARBER. August. Tree most vigorous grower; fruit large, firm. A fairly good eating pear.

KIEFFER. September. The universal pear for America. Robust, handsome tree; fruit large and of good quality when ripe. Surest bearer; fruit of beautiful yellow color.

NOTE: Except for Bartlett, whose range is limited, most successful pears are hard, and make the finest preserves. But if picked with cotton gloves on hands, wrapped in paper and stored in cool place, the fruit will become mellow and delicious and keep for a long time.

Apple—There is no Fruit so Healthful



Delicious Apple

Cherries

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00	38.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00

Cherries are successful in Northwest Texas, and some parts of North Texas, but should not be planted farther south. See Plum-Cherry Hybrids preceding. These are good farther south.

EARLY RICHMOND. Early, bright red, acid. Tree strong grower.

DYEHOUSE. Dark red, nearly black, acid. Extra good.

MONTMORENCY. Later in ripening. Large, red, acid.

Figs

	Each	Dozen	100
Ramsey Fig.....	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
Other Varieties.....	.30	3.00	20.00

Figs should be planted more extensively. In South Texas, where tops are not often killed back by cold weather, it is best to prune the trees to a single stem or body about one foot high. In other sections, where tops are frozen back frequently, let several stems or sprouts come from the roots. Ramsey and Magnolia Figs will fruit every year on the new wood, but Celestial requires two years' growth.

CELESTIAL. July. The little blue fig, sweetest of all. Very hardy.

MAGNOLIA. July to September. Large, pale green or white. The well-known variety of South Texas. Bears at one year old. Sometimes called Neverfail.

RAMSEY. June to October. A seedling grown from one of our Lemon fig trees. Color, brownish yellow. This fig does not crack open in wet weather. Always bears first year. Medium to large. Most prolific, bearing continuously from June till frost. Flavor excellent. Successful farther north than any other variety. In the Ramsey Fig we have introduced one of the most valuable horticultural creations of this generation.

Since the introduction of the Ramsey Fig, we have never had enough trees for the demand, and hundreds of buyers have been disappointed in not getting them every year. We have a good supply of trees now, but feel sure that all will be sold before the season is over. Therefore, we suggest placing order as soon as possible.

Apples

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.45	\$4.50	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.00	50.00

In certain parts of West-central Texas, in North Texas and the Plains, apples are entirely successful. For Central and South Texas, we have introduced the HELM and FOGLE APPLES that produce profitable crops regularly. They are among the best for the real apple sections, and extend apple growing far south of Austin.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Winter. Tree vigorous. Fruit large, dark red.

DELICIOUS. Fall. Fruit large, conical in shape, beautiful, blushed and striped with red. This is a high quality apple, and is successful farther south than any other kinds, except Helm, Fogle and Peron.

FOGLE. Summer. Originated in Austin. Fruit large, flat, yellow.

HELM. Summer. Originated in Lee County, Texas, and introduced by us. The best apple for extreme southern planting. Entirely successful at Austin and farther south. One of very best farther north in good apple territory. Bears young, often in second year. Fruit is large, of typical round apple-shape, red, with white specks. Flesh is cream color, of excellent quality. It is well known in many Southern States, especially Florida.

JONATHAN. Winter. Bright red; prolific; popular market variety.

PERON. A leading summer apple from Mexico. Fruit above medium size; yellow, with most exquisite fragrance.

RED JUNE. An old standard, red, summer apple. Fruit medium size; tree heavy bearer.

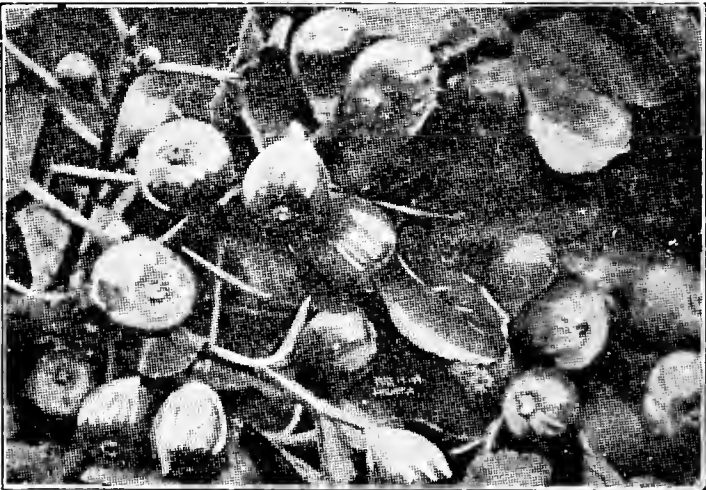
WINESAP. Fall. Medium size; solid red; high quality.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer. Medium size; yellow.

TRANSCENDANT CRAB APPLE. July. Attractive yellow, splashed with red. Beautiful for flowers and good for fruit.

Asparagus

A delicious, healthful, table delicacy, easily grown. Tops make excellent greens for bouquets and decorations. **Roots, per dozen, 35c; per 100, \$2.50.**



Ramsey's Everbearing Figs

✓ Apricot

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	35.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	6.00	40.00

Apricots do especially well planted in back yards, or where they are cultivated only with hoe or spading fork, keeping down weeds and grass, and also in well-kept orchards. Fruit failures are due largely to late frosts.

CLUSTER. June 20. Originated in our orchard over fifty years ago. Vigorous and hardy, of beautiful, symmetrical growth, heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, with occasional fleck of red. Excellent quality.

EARLY GOLDEN. July 1. Large, beautiful, yellow, delicious.

MOORPARK. June. Large, orange, with red cheek.

✓ Mulberry

	Each	Dozen
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	6.00

Every farm should have Mulberry trees about the back yard, and where the chickens run. They make a quick, long-lived shade, and produce abundance of fruit. They commence to ripen before peaches and plums and continue six to eight weeks.

BLACK ENGLISH. April and May. Luxuriant grower, bearing at two years after planting, with large fruit.

HICKS. April and May. Tree extra hardy; almost everbearing.

Nectarines

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$22.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	5.50	40.00

Nectarines are peaches, but have smooth skin like that of plums. The fruit has the delicious flavor of the Honey type of peaches. Ripens in June and July.

BRECK. Originated in Austin. A duplicate of the Honey Peach in size, shape, and delicious quality. Does not crack open.

WILKINSON. From near Corpus Christi. Young and heavy bearer. Has all good qualities.

DAVIS. Originated in Austin. Equal to the other good varieties.

Prunes

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00	38.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	6.00	45.00

Commencing west of Fort Worth, Prunes are valuable farther West and North.

GERMAN. Medium, dark purple skin, with greenish flesh. Sweet.

✓ Chinese Jujube
(Zizyphus)

Seedling, or sucker plants.

	Each	Dozen
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$3.75
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	5.00

LANG JUJUBE. Improved variety. Each, \$1.00; per dozen, \$10.00.

A fruit from the high interior of China. Adapted in all kinds of soil from the Gulf Coast to the Central States. Tree is very hardy, slightly resembling the Prickly Ash, of upright growth, extremely ornamental. Leaves rich, glossy green.

Fruit is chocolate colored; of different shapes, round and oblong; of the texture of an apple, and of a flavor comparable to nothing else, and can be eaten fresh, preserved, cured as dates or candied. Ripens from July to October.

For real quality and size, we recommend the improved variety called LANG. Trees from the seedlings or sucker plants will vary in size and shape, although of good quality. Such trees are as ornamental as the better variety.

✓ Japan Persimmons

Some of these should be planted by almost every family. Fruit large, often ten inches around, yellow or red, ripening August to October. Trees very ornamental. Trees should be planted two inches deeper than in nursery. Cut tops back half way or more, and mound soil up on stems six inches or more above level of ground. Each, 50c; per dozen, \$5.00.

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, pointed. Flesh yellow, skin red.

HYAKUME. Large, round. Skin, orange-red; flesh, brown. Very sweet.

TANE NASHI. Large, oblong. Orange-red skin; yellow flesh. Almost seedless.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato shape. Red skin.

✓ Luscious Strawberries

MISSIONARY. Mid-season. Leading variety of standard kinds in South.

IMPROVED KLONDIKE. Mid-season. A good, all-around variety.

Per dozen, 20c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$7.50.

Everbearing Strawberries

It is not meant that these bear all Spring and Summer, but they have a long bearing period in the Spring, and often make a second crop later. Per dozen, 30c; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, \$10.00.

TEXAS. This is a splendid variety, especially in Central and South Texas. We recommend it entirely.

Planting and Care of Strawberries

Set plants as you would tomato plants, 1 foot by 2½ feet. Give quart of water to each plant. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely plants through cold spells. During warm spells, rake mulch away from plants. During Summer, partial shade for plants is necessary in hot climates. This can be given by means of brush or lattice placed several feet above ground.

Plants must have moisture.

If planted November to December 15, they will fruit in early Spring.

Planting and Care of Berry
Plants—Planting

Before planting, ground should be plowed and harrowed or spaded up and put in best condition possible. In large plantings, furrows may be opened and cross checked with plow.

Plants should be cut back, leaving top of only a few inches above root, and then should be set in ground deeper than they were in nursery, letting only an inch or two of top remain above ground.

Pruning

After the second year's growth, particular attention should be given blackberry and dewberry plants. After fruit is gathered in Spring, cut out all the growth of preceding year. At this time there will be long canes or shoots of new growth, which will produce fruit the following Spring. If this new growth is abundant it should be cut back one-half. Sometimes the new growth interferes with picking the fruit, and it may be cut back at the time; but it is better to wait until it is more mature. A good rain or irrigation for the plants after pruning will be beneficial. Such pruning may be done as late as first of August, but sooner is preferred.

Above directions apply to all black and dewberries.

In case of Haupt and McDonald Blackberries, which make vigorous growth, we cut off all tops, old and new growth, with hoe or mowing machine, a few inches above ground, soon after fruit is gathered. It will be sufficient to give this severe pruning once every two years, but if plants make strong growth, it may be done every year.

Proper pruning gives more and better berries, and allows better cultivation.

Blackberries and Dewberries

See Planting Directions, page 7.

No farm or city garden should be without a patch of black or dewberries. These are the surest crops that can be grown, and produce fruit the second Spring after planting, and the most per square foot of space. They pay more per acre than anything else, while the expense of working and marketing is low. They ripen in the Spring, while the weather is cool and pleasant for preserving and making jams and jellies.

All varieties do well on sandy soil. Haupt and McDonald are the best for black land.

Blackberries

DALLAS. Early to mid-season. Heavy bearer; fruit medium size. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$20.00.

MCDONALD. Cross between dewberry and blackberry. Early, May and June; good shipper. Must have Haupt planted with it for pollination. These two kinds in alternate rows make a good combination. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$20.00.

HAUPT. May 1 to June 1. It is difficult to conceive of anything the equal of this berry. Cross between dewberry and blackberry, originating in Wharton County, Texas. Never fails to bear full of large, sweet, luscious fruit. We have selected and propagated the best, and now offer a pure, single strain of highest merit. Each, 10c; per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$4.00; per 1000, \$25.00.

Haupt will pollinize McDonald and make it bear heavily. No other variety is needed to pollinize Haupt.

Large, old plants frequently produce two gallons of fruit and more. Carefully kept records of production have shown gross amount of \$700 to \$1000 per acre, and net profit of \$300 to \$600.

Dewberries

Dewberries grow better on loam or sandy land. Haupt and McDonald Blackberries are best for black or heavy soil. All varieties succeed in sandy land. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$20.00.

AUSTIN MAYES. May and June. Extra large, firm fruit; prolific.

ROGERS. April-May. Earliest. Fine quality; fairly prolific. Brings extra price on early market.

THORNLESS DEWBERRY. Similar to the fine Austin Mayes, but thornless. A very satisfactory variety.

YOUNG BERRY. Per dozen, 75c; per 100, \$4.00; per 1000, \$25.00. June very large, sweet fruit.

Raspberries

SOUTHERN RASPBERRY. A new red Raspberry from Central China that is bearing successfully as far south as the Gulf Coast. This is the only variety to use in the southern sections. It is also excellent north. Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

Ramsey's Grapes Are Adapted

American Grapes

The American varieties are those native to our country, including their hybrids and crosses. See information below about training and spraying. Grapes do best on sandy soil with clay foundation, and must have soil free of root-rot, which kills cotton. Each, 30c; per dozen, \$3.00; per 100, \$18.00.

BLACK SPANISH. July. Medium to small, black berry; large bunch. Hardy.

CARMAN. July. Dark red, almost black, fine quality. Fruit large. One of the very best varieties in the South.

CONCORD. July. Large, blue-black. Commercial grape of the North. Good in North and Northwest Texas.

EDNA. July. Hardy, white, delicious grape. A wonder over the Southwest.

ELLEN SCOTT. July. Violet; delightful flavor. Ranks high.

HERBEMONT. July. Medium size; black. Delicious when thoroughly ripe. Vine robust and long-lived. Excellent for arbors.

MOORE'S EARLY. June. Vigorous vine; fruit large, black, early.

NIAGARA. July 1. Large, amber-white, high quality. Excellent for arbors.

Vinifera Grapes

These are the California varieties and are succeeding in parts of Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Not adapted in other parts.

BLACK HAMBURG. Bunches and berries large. Black, sugary and rich.

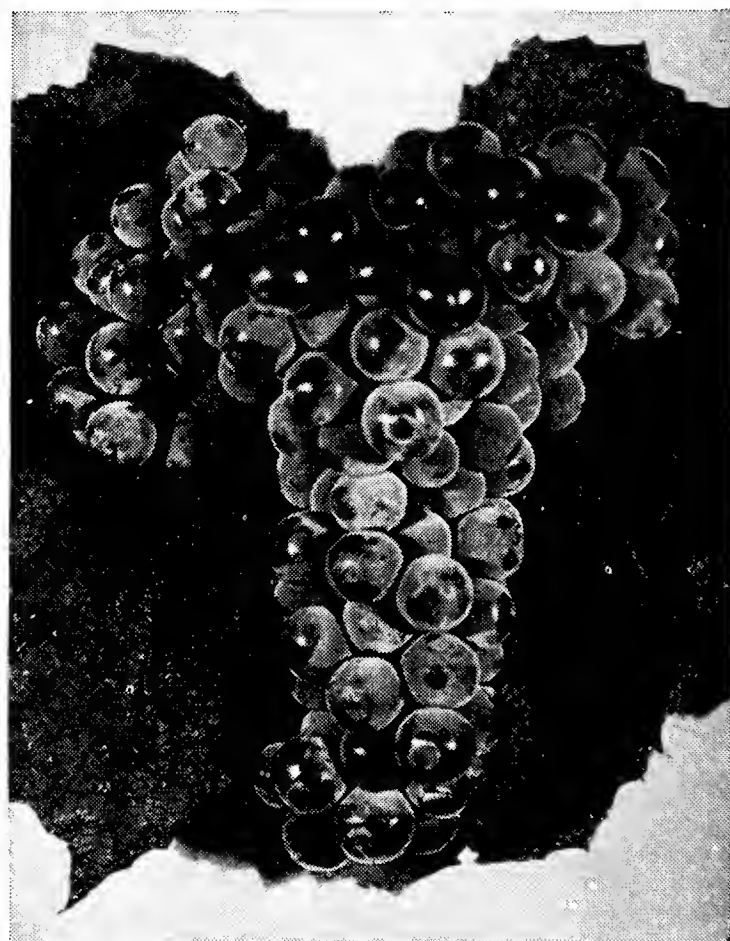
MALAGA. White, or pink-white. Large bunch and berry.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Greenish yellow.

FLAME TOKAY. Bunches large and compact. Berries, large, light red.

How to Train American Grape Vines

Set a post 6½ feet long in ground 2 feet deep, placing cross arm 2 feet long on each post 2½ feet above ground, and another cross arm at top. Place posts 20 feet apart, in rows, and run strings of wire on cross arms from post to post, 4 strings in all. Tie the single stem of vine up between these wires, the branches of the vine then forming on these wires an arbor, shading fruit and vine, and



Carman

being easily pruned and sprayed. Prune heavily in February, before sap starts, after first year, leaving two or three eyes or buds of the last season's growth on each new shoot.

Training Vinifera Grapes

These should be pruned back so as to form thick bodies or trunks three to four feet high, with short, heavy branches, and not allowed to form vine on trellis or other support. Pruning severely every year is necessary.

Every Orchard Should Have Ramsey's Pecan Trees

✓ Pecans

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.85	\$ 8.50	\$ 60.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	10.00	70.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.25	12.50	90.00
6 to 7 feet.....	1.65	17.00	120.00

There is scarcely another investment that offers as large and sure returns as the pecan. In ten years a grove is worth a fortune. It is a good investment, safe life insurance, a great legacy.

Improved varieties will begin to bear in three to five years after being planted, and in eight to ten years the production is highly profitable.

Proper distance apart for planting is 40 to 60 feet. In rich land, trees should be 60 feet each way. Fruit trees planted among the pecan trees will give quick and increased returns from the land, and be past their prime when the pecans come into good bearing. Following are numbers per acre:

30 by 60 feet, 24 trees	40 by 40 feet, 27 trees
50 by 50 feet, 17 trees	60 by 60 feet, 12 trees

When planted, tops should be cut back about one-third. Set trees two or three inches deeper than they stood in nursery. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then in center of hole run down with a post hole digger at least eighteen inches deeper. The larger the holes, the better. Pack soil firmly in hole before watering. Give all water the soil will take, and pack slightly again. Next, mound dry soil over the wet and up on stems of trees a foot or more. In dry weather, trees should be watered well every ten days the first Summer, but be sure that water soaks down to ends of roots. The secret of making trees live is to plant good trees and water properly the first Summer.

The pecan will grow in all kinds of soil. The better the soil, the better it will grow.

East of a line from Austin to Dallas, the Eastern varieties should be planted. West of such a line, the Western varieties in a general way are preferred, although the Eastern are also good there, and on low valley land are sometimes better.

Budded and Grafted Pecans

In planting such trees, one knows they will bear the kind of nuts described. All varieties listed below may be termed thin-shell pecans. Some have extra thin shells, others medium. None has thick shells. There is no special advantage in the extra thin.

Eastern Varieties

DELMAS. Large, slightly elongated. Scores high on all points.

SCHLEY. Above medium size, elongated. Extra thin shell and plump meat. High quality.

STUART. Regular bearer, not always heavy. Large, plump, slightly elongated.

SUCCESS. One of the best all-around pecans. Large, very plump, slightly elongated.

Western Varieties

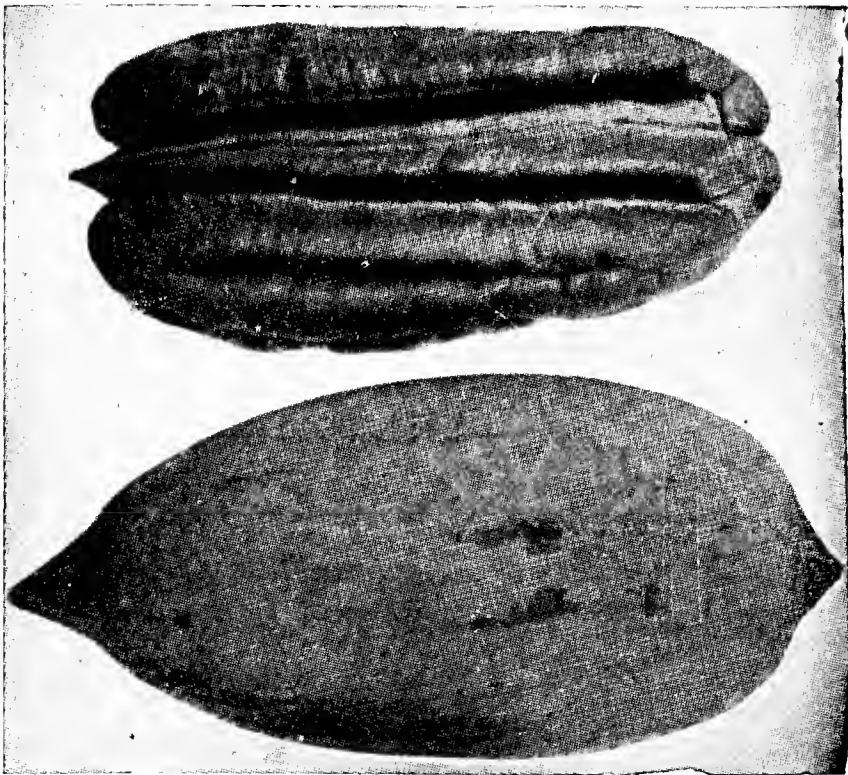
Most varieties begin to bear in two or three years after planting.

BURKETT. Large, almost round, thin shell, excellent quality.

HALBERT. Almost round, medium size. Shell thin, tree prolific. Good on upland.

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Large, rather long, thin shell, good kernel. Good on upland.

WESTERN SCHLEY. Resembles the Eastern Schley. Thin shell, extra quality.



From B. B., Gray, Georgia:

It has been some time since I heard from you. Yesterday I got out your old catalogue for review and must say it still intrigues me very much. Some time during the life of the Ramsey Nursery there must have been some personality deeply interested in research, to seek out new and outstanding things.

Bulbs, Lilies, Etc.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. Gorgeous, early red lily. Each, 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.

CANNAS. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Red Flowers

King Humbert. Medium height, bronze foliage.

Pillar of Fire. Tall grower.

President. Medium height, glowing scarlet.

Orange and Red Flowers

Allemania. Tall, with large orchid flowers.

Pink Flowers

Mrs. Conard. Light pink, medium grower.

City of Portland. Glowing pink, medium height.

Hungaria. Beautiful soft pink. Medium.

Yellow Flowers

Austria. Tall. Canary yellow.

GLADIOLUS. Pink, red, salmon, white, yellow. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

CALADIUM (Elephant's Ear). Medium bulbs. Each, 25c; large, 50c.

YELLOW DAY LILY. Rich gold, striped inside. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.

IRIS. White and purple. Old-fashioned Flags. Richest colors. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00.

LIATRIS (Perennial). Native. Spikes of purple flowers. Each, 25c.

ANGEL LILY. Clusters of five to nine large, white lilies, with faint, wine-colored shadings. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

RAIN LILY. Native white Fairy Lily. Blooms after rains, and will grow in sod. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

HABRANTHUS. Beautiful red lilies from Chile, with dwarf stalks eight inches high. Blooms in Fall, with foliage all Winter. Thrives in sod. Excellent for low border. Each, 5c; per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

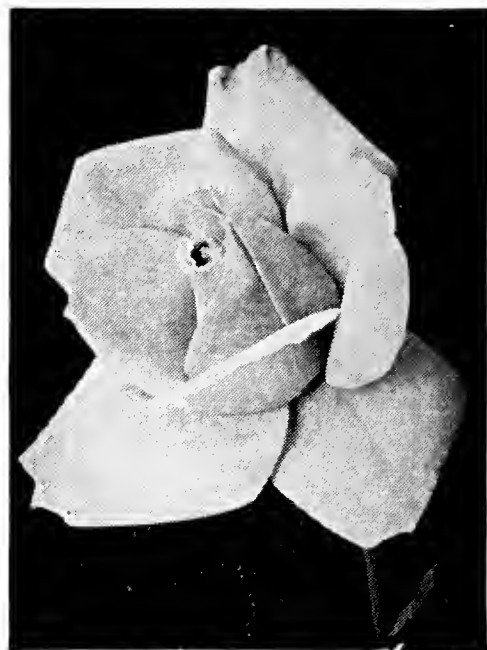
MEXICAN TUBE ROSE. Single, prettiest, most fragrant Tube Rose known. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.00.



Luxembourg



Red Radiance



Kaiserina

Ramsey's Newer, Everblooming Roses

Our roses are the best that scientific propagation can produce. Budded on hardy, adapted root stocks, they give maximum of growth and bloom. There is a secret about planting roses. The plants should be set about two inches deeper than they stood in nursery, tops then cut back to about five inches above ground, and soil mounded up on stems almost to the tips. Always give plenty of water, so as to

reach down to the roots, and then place dry soil over the wet to prevent baking in the sun.

If shoots come from below ground the first year, cut them off.

Prices

2 Years Old, Field Grown

	Each	Dozen	100
Largest	\$.30	\$3.00	\$20.00

Combination-Color Roses

PRES. HOOVER and TALISMAN. Combination of shadings of gold, apricot, yellow, deep pink and rose. Most exquisite.

LOS ANGELES and LUXEMBOURG Roses, described above, are truly combination-color roses also, and are extra hardy.

Dwarf, Polyantha Roses

EDITH CAVELL. Red.

ELLEN POULSEN. Pink.

These are dwarf-growing varieties, with small, perfect flowers, blooming almost constantly. Excellent for making beds and borders.

Pink Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. Magnificent climber; dark foliage. Flowers large, single, rich rosy pink, with glint of white at center. Gorgeous in flower.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA. Glowing pink; large, full, double flowers.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Gorgeous pink. Spring bloomer. Evergreen foliage, excellent for arbor and screen. Spraying to control mildew in Spring is essential.

Red Climbing Roses

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Large, brilliant red; strong climber.

PAUL'S SCARLET. Unexcelled; scarlet-red; profuse bloomer.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Scarlet, in clusters, early in Spring.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA. Splendid red climber. Large, beautiful flowers, with long blooming period.

White Climbing Roses

CLIMBING KAISERINA. Elegant, pure white, with robust vine.

Yellow Climbing Roses

MARECHAL NEIL. Rich, deep yellow; fragrant. Nearly everblooming.

NOTE: Climbing roses are not as nearly everblooming as the bush roses, most of which are in flower more or less almost every month from April till frost.

Light Pink, Bush Roses

J. L. MOCK. Clear, imperial pink. Flowers extra large with long stems.

LOS ANGELES. Vigorous grower, with long pointed buds and long stems. Light pink, tinged with coral and gold.

Dark Pink, Bush Roses

COLUMBIA. Large flowers, glowing pink. The equal of the very best. Has no thorns.

KILLARNEY. Brilliant, beautiful, with perfect buds.

MADAM BUTTERFLY. Harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold.

PAUL NEYRON. Rich pink; extra large and full; fragrant. Tall grower. Spring and Fall bloomer. Thornless.

PINK RADIANCE. Brilliant, rose pink. Large, full flowers; perfect buds; fragrant. Most excellent rose from all standpoints.

Red Bush Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. The old favorite, with large fragrant flowers.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Clear, red-crimson velvet. Large flowers, long stems. Vigorous and free blooming.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. Large, red, shading to cerise.

RED RADIANCE. One of best; hardiest red roses. Flowers in bud and full bloom are perfect. Bright, rich red.

White Bush Roses

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY (Frau Karl Druschki). Extra large, snowy white flowers. Perfect buds. Hardy, vigorous grower; almost half climber.

KAISERINA. Long, exquisite, pointed buds, full when open. Most excellent for cut flowers. As a white rose, it has no rival.

Yellow Bush Roses

LADY HILINGDON. Deep yellow to orange. Fine buds. One of hardiest yellow roses.

LUXEMBOURG. Golden yellow, tinged with pink. Thrifty grower. May well be considered a combination-color rose, and one of the very best.

SUNBURST. Golden yellow to golden orange in intense shades.

Cover Ugly Spots with Ramsey's Beautiful Vines

Climbing Vines

10c plants.....	\$.90	dozen
25c plants.....	2.50	dozen
35c plants.....	3.50	dozen
50c plants.....	5.00	dozen
75c plants.....	7.50	dozen

ANTIGONON. Queen's Wreath. Long sprays of glowing pink flowers. June to frost. Medium, 25c; large, 35c.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Gorgeous orange-yellow flowers, twenty to forty in cluster. Tall climber, clinging to wood or stone, or may be grown as half climber, or even a shrub. An improved Trumpet Creeper. Each, 75c.

RED BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Like above, but flowers are bright red. Each, 75c.

TRUMPET CREEPER. Rampant climber, myriads of large red, bell-shaped flowers. Each 35c.

TEXAS CREEPER. A better Virginia Creeper or Ivy. Clings to any material. Each, 25c.

WHITE CLEMATIS. Evergreen, strong grower. Sprays of fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Each, 50c.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant, white and yellow flowers. Rank grower. Each, 25c.

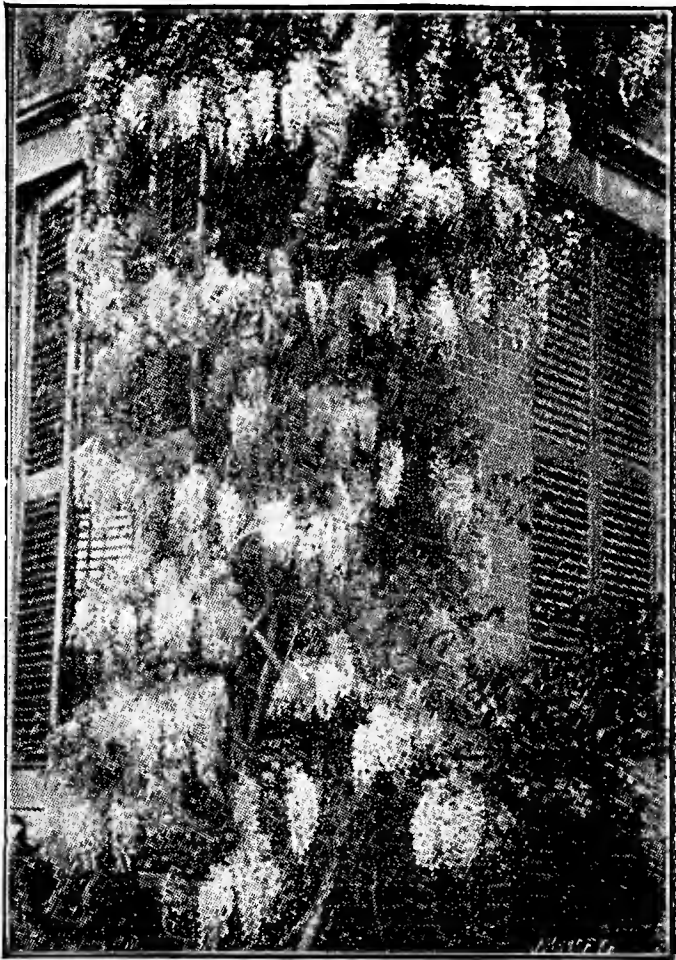
ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen. Clings to wood and stone. Each, 25c.

LAWN IVY. Excellent ground cover, in shade or sun. Each, 25c.

KUDZU. Rankest growing vine known. Each, 25c.

VINCA. Trails on ground in sun or shade. Bright evergreen foliage, with blue flowers. Each, 10c.

WISTERIA. Large panicles of purple fragrant flowers in early Spring. Each, 50c.



Wisteria

Perennials and Small Plants

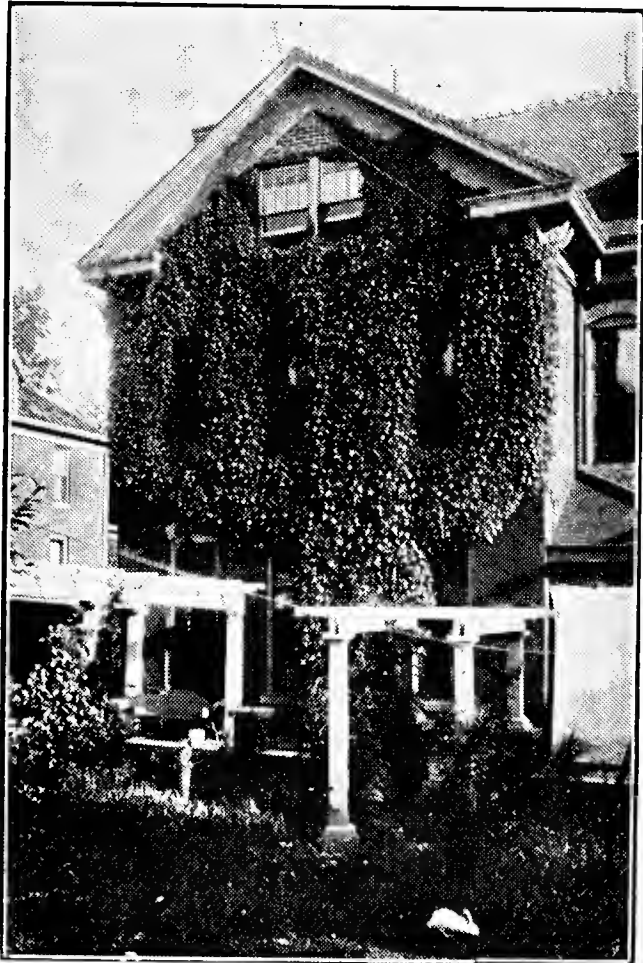
CHRYSANTHEMUM. Yellow and white. Hardy. Flowers medium size; profuse. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.

GOLDEN ROD. Native. Each, 15c; per dozen, \$1.00.

SHASTA DAISY. Per dozen, 40c; per 100, \$3.00.

MALVAVISCUS DRUMMONDI. Rich green leaves, with scarlet flowers all summer. Native. Each, 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.

MALVAVISCUS GRANDIFLORUS. Turk's Cap. Like above, but reaching six to eight feet tall. Each, 50c; per dozen, \$5.00.



Texas Creeper



Shasta Daisy

Flowering Shrubs

Our inexpensive, luxuriantly flowering shrubs give touches of color in all hues and shades to any planting, yard, or landscape.

25c plants.....	\$2.50	dozen
35c plants.....	3.50	dozen
50c plants.....	5.00	dozen
65c plants.....	6.50	dozen
75c plants.....	7.50	dozen

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon. Single and double lavender, double pink, double red, single and double white. Continual summer bloomers. Excellent for large individual flowering shrubs and hedges. Each, 35c.

CAPE MYRTLE. Universal flowering shrub of the South. Lavender, light pink, dark pink, red, and white. May be grown as large shrub, or kept small by pruning. Cutting off flowers as they mature, before seed forms, will produce continual flowering. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

CAPE JASMINE. Evergreen, with fragrant white flowers. Medium, 50c; large, 75c.

JASMINE FLORIDUM (Humile). Evergreen, bright green leaves and stems, with yellow flowers. Constant bloomer. Gracefully drooping branches.

15 to 18-inch.....	\$.50	B&B.....	\$.75
18 to 24-inch.....	.75	B&B.....	.90
24 to 30-inch.....	1.00	B&B.....	1.25

JASMINE PRIMULINUM. Primrose Jasmine. 3 to 6 feet. Earliest spring bloomer, large fragrant flowers. Price: Same as Floridum above.

LILAC. Purple. Fragrant, spring bloomer. Each, 75c.

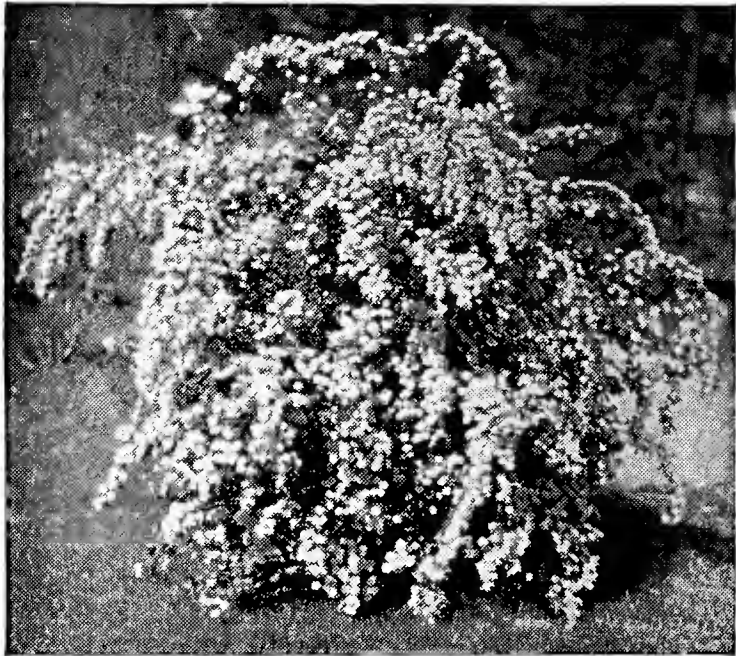
OLEANDER. Pink and white, each 50c; red and yellow, each, 75c.

POINCIANA. Panicles of red and yellow flowers. Each, 35c.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING. Double red flowers, almost like roses. Each, 35c.

POMEGRANATE, FRUITING. Flowers bright red, followed by attractive red fruit. Each, 50c.

FLOWERING PEACH. Pink, red and white. Each, 50c.



Bridal Wreath (Spirea Van Houttii)

QUINCE, JAPAN. Fire-Bush. Commonly called Japonica. Scarlet flowers in early Spring. Each, 50c; large, 75c.

SPIREA. Bridal Wreath. Single and double, white. A bank of snow white in Spring. Each, 35c.

TAMARIX ESTIVALIS. Salt Cedar. Dainty pink flowers in Summer. Each, 35c.

TAMARIX PLUMOSA. Mammoth plumes of feather-like green. Each, 35c.

TAMARIX EVERGREEN. Athol. Blue-gray foliage, evergreen in South Texas. Rapid grower. Each, 50c.

VITEX. Sweet Lavender. Large spikes of lavender flowers. Each, 35c.

WILLOW FLOWERING. Makes small tree. Profuse Summer bloomer. Lavender and white. Each, 50c.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Rose pink flowers in Spring. Prefers partly shaded place. Each, 50c.

Native Flowering and Foliage Shrubs

The following varieties are part of our collection of hardy, attractive, climate-proof Natives.

ANISACANTHUS. Grows three to five feet, blooming constantly all Summer, with orange-red flowers. Indifferent to drouth. Each, 35c.

CORALBERRY. Dainty foliage, with coral red berries in Winter. Each, 25c.

EUPATORIUM. Wonderful fragrant white flowers in Fall. A real Butterfly bush. Each, 50c.

LANTANA. A perpetual bloomer, orange flowers. Each, 35c.

LANTANA, PINK. Like the orange, except in color. Each, 50c.

LEUCOPHYLLUM. See under Evergreens.

MALVAVISCUS. See under Perennials.

PARKINSONIA. Retama. Grows 15 feet. Foliage like Mesquite, with glowing yellow flowers in Summer. Medium, 50c; large, 75c.

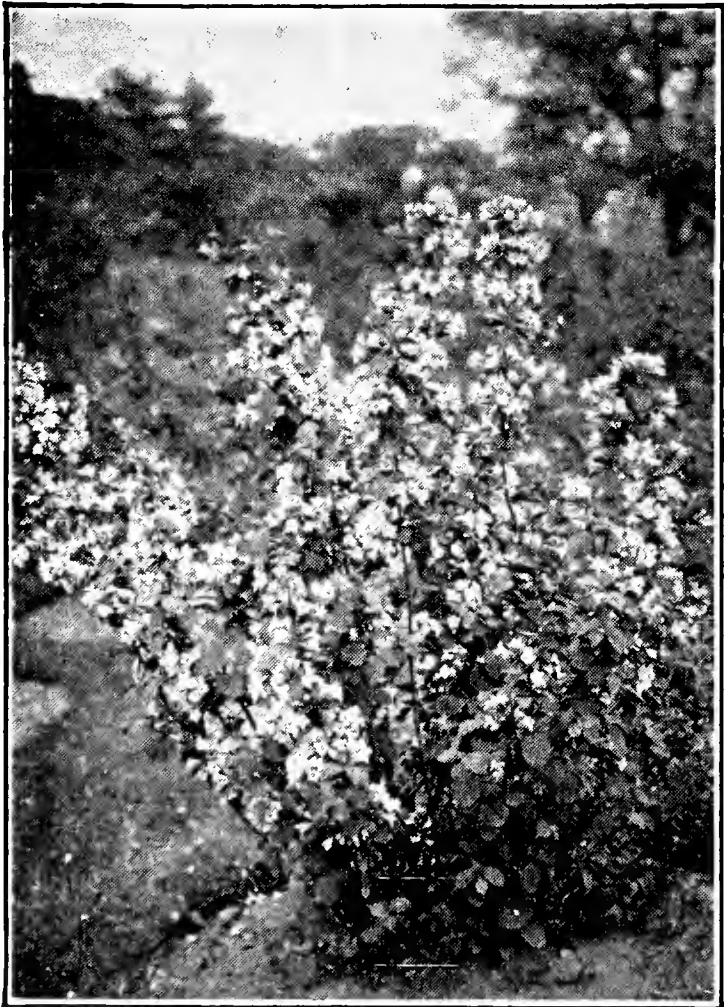
REDBUD. Purplish-red flowers in Spring, before foliage comes. Each, 50c.

SALVIA GREGGI. Almost evergreen. Dark crimson flowers all Summer. Grows two feet. Each, 25c.

SUMACH, STAGHORN. Large leaves, with striking autumn colors. Each 50c.

SUMACH COPALLINA. Highly colored autumn foliage of scarlet, orange and yellow, and clusters of red seed. Each, 35c.

WILLOW, FLOWERING. See under Flowering Shrubs above.



Weigela Rosea

Beautify Your Grounds with Shade Trees

Shade Trees

Shade Trees should be planted wherever needed for shade. In the Southwest there is need for more shade than has been provided in recent years. If a tree serves a good purpose, shade, screen, or other, it is appropriate.

Nursery-grown trees have the best root systems, smooth, straight bodies, and live easily. Tops should be cut back considerably when trees are planted.

PRICES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

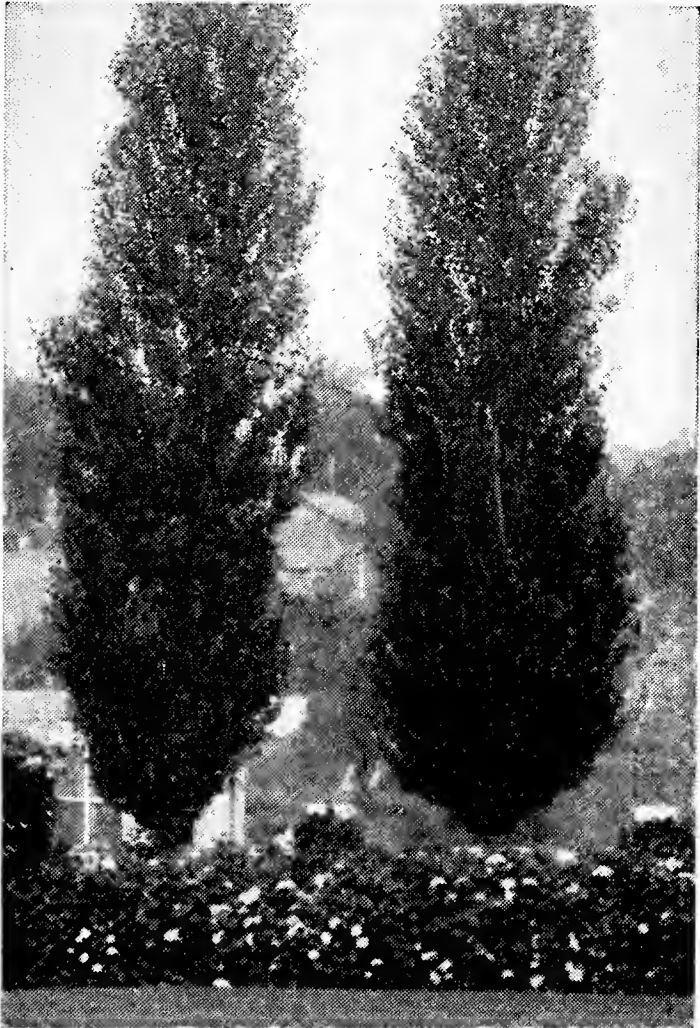
	Each	Dozen	100
6 to 7 feet.....	\$.85	\$ 9.00	\$ 60.00
7 to 8 feet.....	.95	10.00	70.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.35	14.00	100.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.50	16.00	120.00
1½ to 2 -inch diameter.....	2.00	20.00	135.00
2 to 2½-inch diameter.....	2.50	25.00	160.00
2½ to 3 -inch diameter.....	3.00	30.00	200.00

ASH, AMERICAN. Beautiful, clean, adapted to nearly all soils.

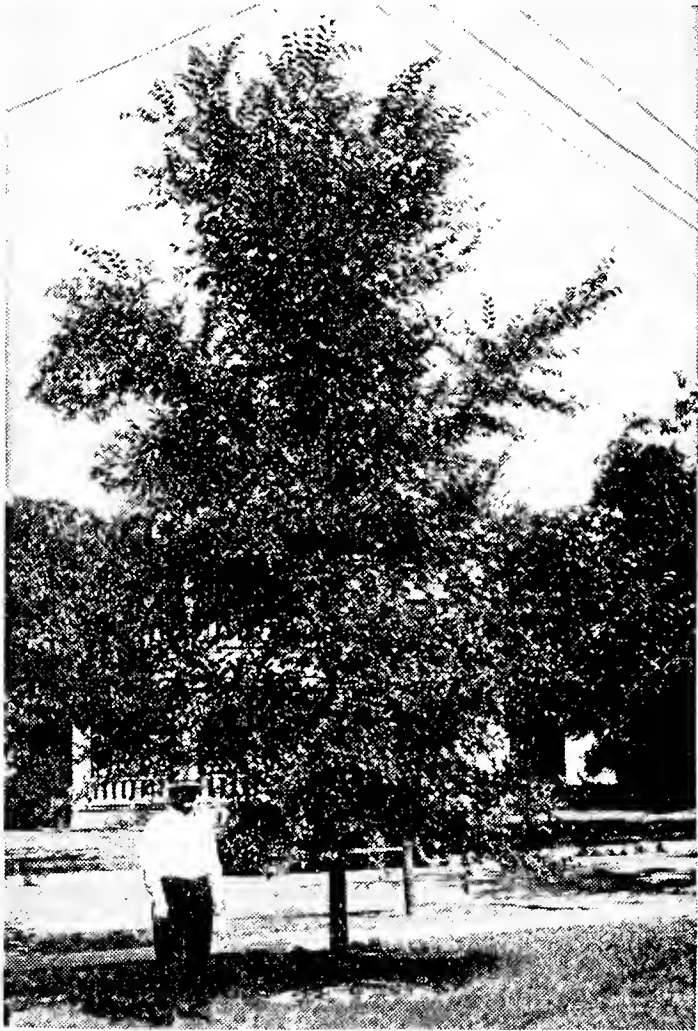
ASH, ARIZONA. (Also called Rio Grande or Evergreen.) Nearly evergreen in South Texas. Leaves bright, green and glossy.

CHINA, UMBRELLA. Quick growing. Dense round top.

3 to 4 feet, \$.50; \$ 5.00 per dozen
4 to 6 feet, .85; 9.00 per dozen
6 to 7 feet, 1.00; 10.00 per dozen



Lombardy Poplar



Chinese Elm

ELM, AMERICAN. The long-limb, fast-growing American Elm grows well in most soils and locations.

ELM, CHINESE. One of the fastest growing trees known. Desirable for quick shade. Will not live in soil affected with root rot.

ELM, SMALL LEAF. One of the most desirable shade trees we know. Of rather slow growth, but long lived. Small leaves, dense foliage, with perfectly symmetrical top.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. Resembles Cottonwood, but branches are more slender, and leaves smaller.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Graceful, tall, slender, giving fine effect. Must not be planted in root-rot soil.

POPLAR, SILVER-LEAF. Leaves white on under side. Resembles Silver Leaf Maple, which is not successful in most of Texas.

SYCAMORE. One of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all soils. Bark white, leaves light green.

VARNISH, JAPAN. A stately tulip-leaved tree from Japan. Smooth, green bark. Hardy and attractive. Semi-tropical in appearance.

WALNUT, BLACK. Well known native. Few people realize its value as a shade tree in all kinds of soil.

WEEPING WILLOW. At back of yard or landscape, it gives a most pleasing effect. 4 to 5 feet, 75c; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00.



1. Euonymus Japonicus
2. Nandina
3. Dwarf Golden Arbor Vitae
4. Bonito Arbor Vitae
5. Pyramidal (Italian) Cypress
6. Rosedale Arbor Vitae
7. Compact Arbor Vitae
8. Ligustrum lucidum (wax leaf)

Evergreens B. and B. (Balled and burlapped). That is, taken up with ball of earth. The burlap should not be removed when plants are set in ground.

Live with Ramseys' Evergreens the Year 'Round

Mr. F. T. Ramsey often said that if any one asked him how to spend a few dollars to bring the most satisfaction he would say, besides planting some HAUPT Berries, to plant evergreens for windbreak or screen. There are satisfaction and appeal in a tree that is perpetually green. Evergreens constitute the larger part of material used in the best landscaping.

Evergreens of the faster growing, cheaper varieties, together with several other good plants, should be planted extensively for the purpose of holding soil and preventing washing. A mile of such planting can be made for comparatively small cost. Ask us about it.

Approximate heights of ultimate growth are indicated, which may be regulated by pruning.

DISCOUNTS: 10 per cent for 10 plants or more; 15 per cent for 30 plants or more.

Beauty Has Real Value

Few see the interior of another's home, while thousands pass judgment upon the appearance of the grounds around the home. Why not have them beautiful?

Nature provides wonderful material for outdoor decoration, flowers and foliage with infinite combinations of colors. If trees and shrubs are properly arranged and planted, a little money can not be spent in another way to add so much beauty, comfort, and value to the home.

For the beautification of Home Grounds, there are a few outstanding principles:

1. There should be a foundation planting that largely obscures the foundation lines and corners of the house, and ties it to the ground.

2. There should be a background planting of larger trees that will grow as tall as the house, or taller, giving a skyline. Such should be made by tall-growing evergreens, shade trees, or both, in the back yard.

3. Planting may be and in many cases should be made down the sides of the front yard. Hedges are sometimes appropriate, but as a rule we prefer groups or masses of evergreens and flowering shrubs.

4. The front yard should consist of well-kept lawn.

5. Planting should, in whole or in part, separate front and back yards.

6. Shade trees should be planted wherever needed for shade.

7. Every home should have an **outdoor living room**. A secluded back yard is generally the best location.

Information and Assistance

Most persons have a general idea of the results desired, but do not know the plants to select or how to arrange them. We offer a landscape service for every type of planting, small or large home grounds, public grounds and parks. Our advice as to the best kinds of trees and plants and general ideas as to grouping them is free. However, we will make a detailed planting plan for a small, nominal charge, and such plan can be carried out by the owner at once, or by degrees, without making a serious mistake. Personal visit can be made to the grounds, or information and kodak pictures can be sent us, from which we can prepare the planting plan that will give pleasing and satisfactory results.

When to Plant

The months from November to April are the principal months for planting all trees and plants. However, most of the plants used in the best landscape work can be set out at any time of the year. It is not necessary to allow the yard to remain bare and unplanted until fall or winter.

Financing Tree-Planting

Loans are available for financing the improvement of Home Grounds on the same basis as all other improvements or new construction. This permits the owner to make a complete planting without immediate cash outlay.

Arbor Vitae—Tall Growing

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 25 feet. Fastest and largest grower. Good for specimens, screens, windbreaks. Dark green. Very low prices will be made for larger quantity for hedge, windbreak, etc.

24 to 30 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.65
3 to 4 feet.....	.80	B&B	.95
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	B&B	1.25
5 to 7 feet.....	1.25	B&B	1.50

TEXAS BLUE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 20 feet. Similar to Chinese above, except foliage is gray-green, very distinct. Price: Same as CHINESE above.

RAMSEY HYBRID ARBOR VITAE. 8 to 20 feet. Dark green, almost feathery foliage. Most valuable and attractive of upright growing Conifers.

30 to 36 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	1.25
4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	1.50
5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	1.85
6 to 7 feet, B&B.....	2.35

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 10 feet. Symmetrical, upright, elegant form. Foliage very compact, dark green. Price: Same as RAMSEY HYBRID above.

HILL'S PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 10 feet. Similar to BAKER'S, but more slender, and lighter green. Price: Same as RAMSEY HYBRID above.

PYRAMIDAL GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. 8 to 12 feet. Tipped with gold most of the year. Price: Same as RAMSEY HYBRID above.

Arbor Vitae—Smaller Growing

BONITO ARBOR VITAE. 2 to 4 feet. Perfect globe, hardy. Rich dark green.

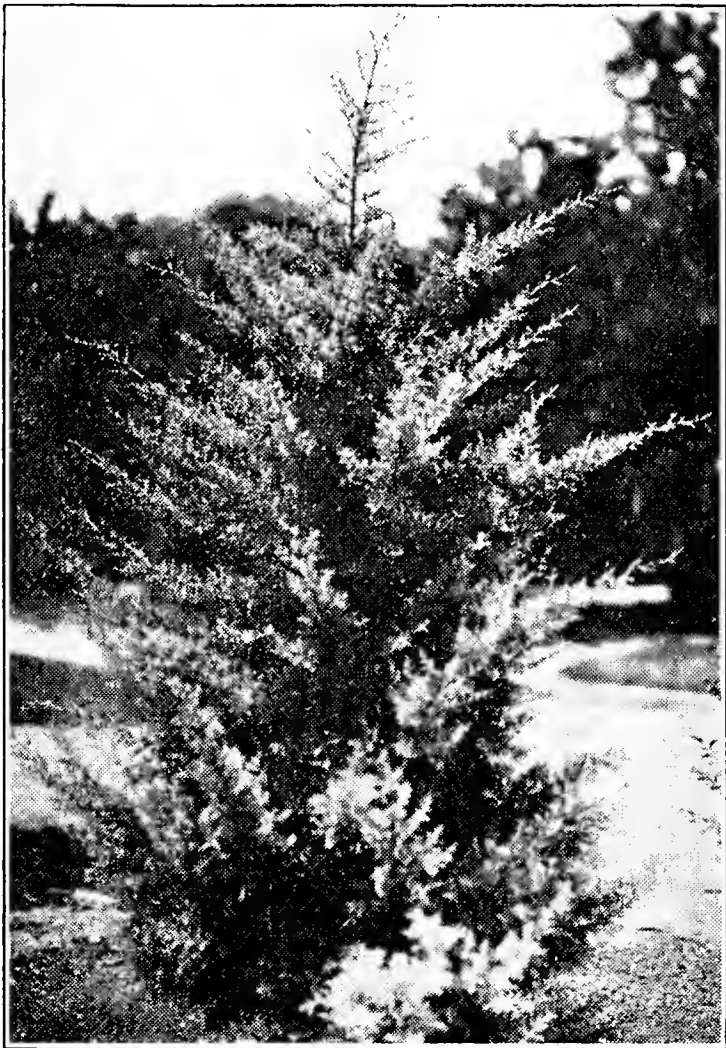
12 to 15 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	B&B	1.00
24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	1.35	

DWARF GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. 4 to 7 feet. Dwarf, compact, with bright green foliage, tinged with gold in Spring and Fall.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.65	B&B	1.00
24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	1.35	
30 to 36 inch.....	B&B	1.50	
3 to 4 feet.....	B&B	1.85	



Bonito Arbor Vitae



Arizona Cypress

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. 3 to 7 feet. Feathery, light green foliage.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$.40	B&B	\$.60
18 to 24 inch.....	.65	B&B	1.00
24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	1.25	

Cypress

PYRAMIDAL (ITALIAN) CYPRESS. 15 to 30 feet. Slender, tapering form.

18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	\$.85
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1.00
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	1.35
4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	1.75

NEEDLE CYPRESS. 12 to 24 feet. A variety of the Italian Cypress we introduced about 1910. Never bends or freezes. Extra slender, with dense foliage.

18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	1.50
30 to 36 inch, B&B.....	1.75

ARIZONA CYPRESS. 12 to 25 feet. Horizontal spreading branches. Foliage gray, with tinge of blue. Price: Same as Pyramidal Cypress.

Juniper

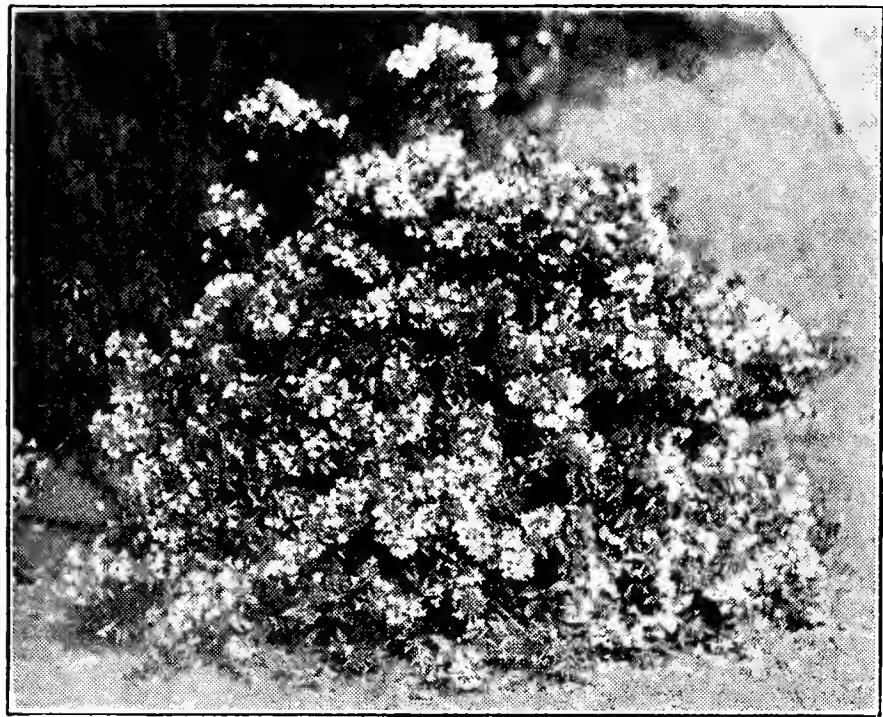
PFITZER JUNIPER. Low spreading, with height 2 to 3 feet, and spread 5 feet or more.

12 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$.85
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.35
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	1.75

Retinospora

RETINOSPORA (Andely). 3 to 5 feet. Light gray-green foliage, turning to beautiful purple in Winter, with red twigs.

12 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$.85
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.25



Abelia

Broad-leaf Evergreens

10 per cent discount from each rate for 10 plants.
 15 per cent discount from each rate for 30 plants.

ABELIA (*grandiflora*). 3 to 5 feet. Glossy green foliage, with white star-shaped flowers, blooming freely Spring till Fall.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.35	B&B	\$.85
24 to 30 inch.....	.50	B&B	1.15

AGARITA (*trifoliata*). 3 to 5 feet. Native Barberry. Bright green foliage, with red berries in Spring, good for jelly.

15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$1.25
-------------------------	--------

AGARITA (*swaseyi*). 3 to 5 feet. Superior native Barberry, gray-green foliage, with red berries.

15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$1.25
-------------------------	--------

BOXWOOD. 3 to 6 feet. Old favorite, glossy leaves.

12 to 15 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	1.50

EUONYMUS (*Japonicus*). 2 to 7 feet. Dark green, glossy leaves. Most dependable.

12 to 18 inch, bushy....	\$.40	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch, bushy....	.50	B&B	.85

EUONYMUS (*sieboldianus*). Like Japonicus, except leaves are not so thick and glossy, but it has attractive red berries in Fall and Winter.

18 to 24 inch, bushy....	\$.50	B&B	\$.85
24 to 30 inch, bushy....	.85	B&B	1.10

JASMINE (*floridum*). 2 to 4 feet. Evergreen; bright green leaves and stems with yellow flowers; constant bloomer. Gracefully drooping branches.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	B&B	.90
24 to 30 inch.....	1.00	B&B	1.25

LIGUSTRUM (*Amoor*). Chinese or Amoor Privet. 3 to 10 feet. Small, bright green leaves, with white flowers in Spring. Rapid, graceful grower.

2 to 3 feet, bushy....	\$.50	B&B	\$.85
3 to 4 feet, bushy....	.65	B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet, bushy....	.90	B&B	1.35

See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.
 Very special prices on large quantities.

LIGUSTRUM (*Japan*). 5 to 15 feet. Large, glossy, dark green leaves; fast rank grower. Desirable for tall hedge, screen, background, windbreak, or individual specimen. Special prices for large quantities.

2 to 3 feet, bushy....	\$.50	B&B	\$.85
3 to 4 feet, bushy....	.75	B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet, bushy....	1.00	B&B	1.35
5 to 7 feet, bushy....	1.25	B&B	1.75

See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.

LIGUSTRUM (*lodense*). Very dwarf, 2 to 3 feet. Dark green, compact.

6 to 9 inch, \$1.65 dozen; \$12.50 per 100			
15 to 18 inch, bushy....	\$.50	B&B	\$.75
18 to 24 inch, bushy....	.85	B&B	1.00

LIGUSTRUM (*quihoi*). 3 to 7 feet. Dainty foliage, specially desirable.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50	B&B	\$.85
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	B&B	1.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	B&B	1.35

LIGUSTRUM (*Wax-Leaf*). 3 to 6 feet. Thickest, most glossy waxy leaves.

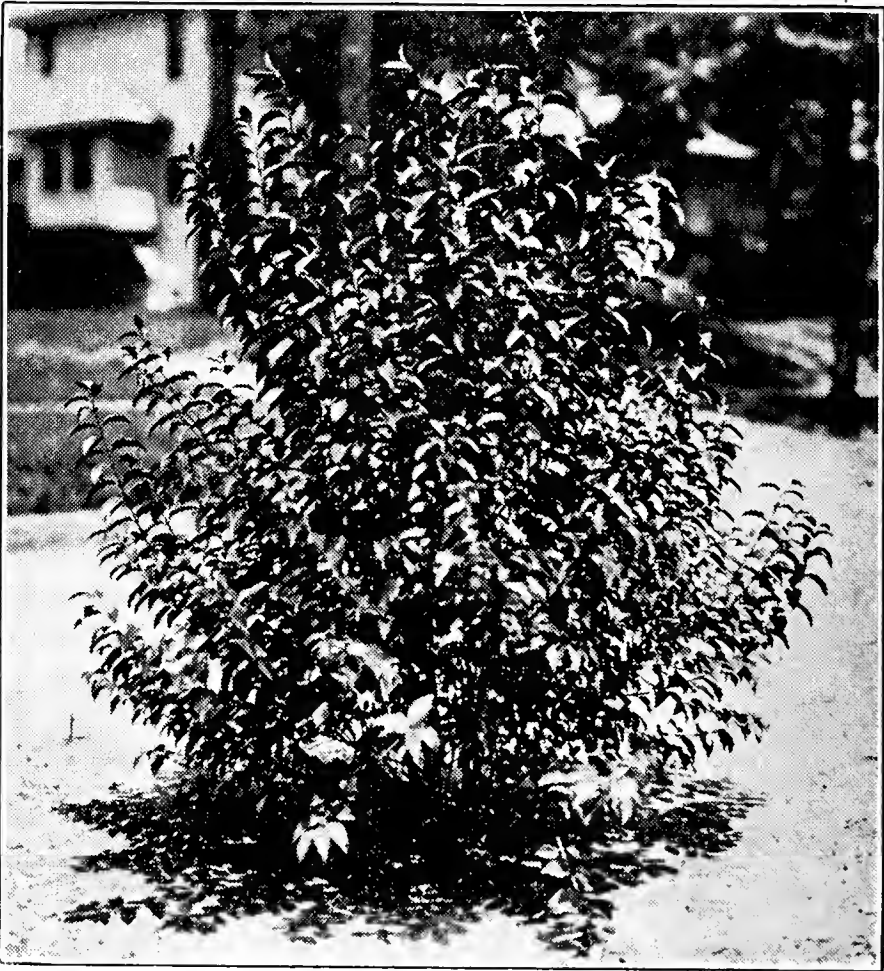
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	\$1.25
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	1.50
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	2.25

MAGNOLIA (*grandiflora*). Stately evergreen tree, with large fragrant blossoms.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.85
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.35

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL. The rare evergreen of central west Texas, producing large Wisteria-like panicles of lavender flowers in Spring. Can only be transplanted from pots, but grows well in all soils. 4 to 7 feet.

Plants from 4-inch pots.....	\$.75
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Japan Ligustrum



Nandina Domestica

A GOOD WORD
From J. C. J., Holland, Texas

You may use my name in any way you can to help you, as I have been growing your trees for 25 years and have always got the best fruits and best bearers from them from year to year. Wishing you all a joyous Christmas and a rich New Year, I beg to remain as ever your true friend and customer.

NANDINA (domestica). 2 to 5 feet. Leaves red in Winter, with clusters of red berries.

9 to 12 inch, from pots.....	\$.40
12 to 15 inch, B&B.....	.75
15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	1.00
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.35
24 to 30 inch, B&B.....	1.75

PRIVETS. Same as Ligustrums above.

SENISA. Leucophyllum. 3 to 6 feet. Ashen gray foliage, with lavender flowers. West Texas native.

18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	\$1.25
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1.75

SUMACH (evergreen). 3 to 6 feet. Another hardy West Texas native. Red twigs, with attractive Fall and Winter coloring of foliage.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 B&B \$1.00
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YAUPON (evergreen). 4 to 8 feet. Native evergreen Holly. Red berries in Winter.

15 to 18 inch, B&B.....	\$1.00
18 to 24 inch, B&B.....	1.50

Hedges

Hedges should be planted only where needed for a particular purpose, as in a formal garden, or as a dividing line between properties, for screening, wind-break, and background. All Hedge plants should be cut back half way or more when planted. The Privets or Ligustrums should be cut to a few inches above ground, to make them grow bushy. All varieties listed are evergreen.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Set 18 inches to 3 feet apart. An everlasting hedge, more popular every year. Strong hedge plants, 18 to 24 inch, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$16.50 per 100. See larger plants under Evergreens.

AMoor PRIVET. See Ligustrum amoor under Evergreens. Set 12 to 18 inches apart. Most excellent small-leaf hedge.

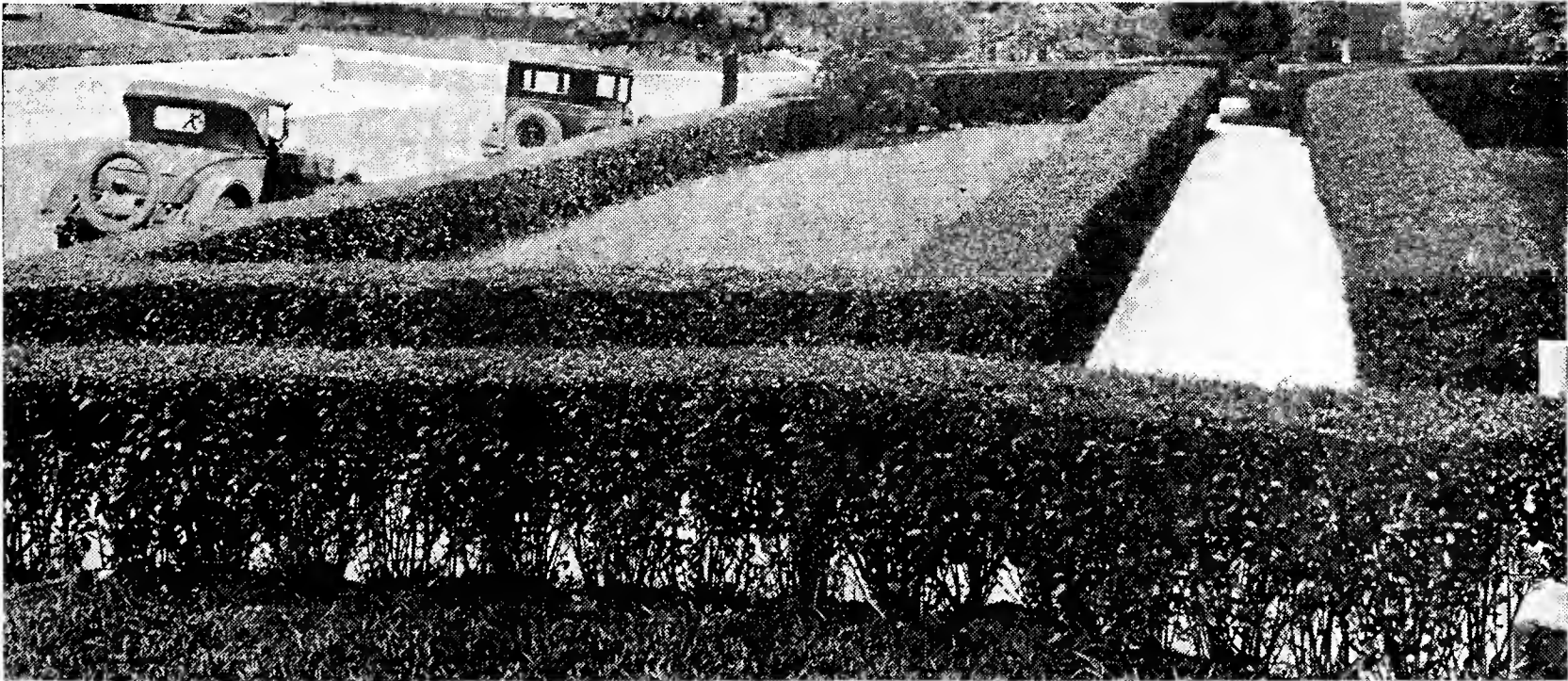
12 to 18 inch, \$.80 dozen; \$6.00 per 100	
18 to 24 inch, 1.20 dozen; 8.00 per 100	
2 to 3 feet, 1.45 dozen; 10.00 per 100	

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Another small-leaf Privet. Set 9 to 15 inches apart.

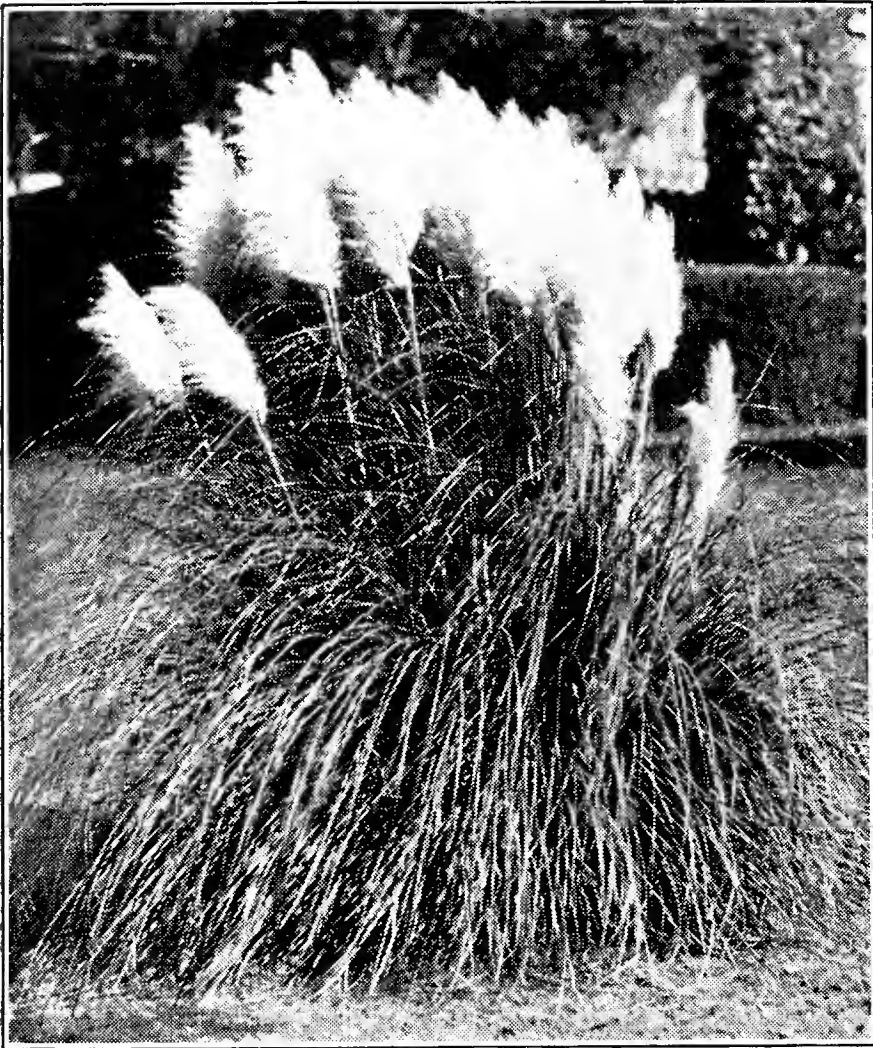
12 to 18 inch, \$.70 dozen; \$5.00 per 100	
18 to 24 inch, 1.00 dozen; 7.00 per 100	
2 to 3 feet, 1.20 dozen; 8.00 per 100	

LIGUSTRUM (Japan). See under Evergreens. Large leaf, fast growing. Good in Central and South Texas. Set 15 to 24 inches apart.

12 to 18 inch, \$1.00 dozen; \$ 7.00 per 100	
18 to 24 inch, 1.45 dozen; 10.00 per 100	



Privet, Amoor



Pampas Grass

Yuccas and Similar Plants

These are a few of our collection. Hardy, beautiful and adapted.

YUCCA (radiosa). Short body, surmounted by large head of leaves, and large flower head. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.00.

YUCCA (recurvifolia). Wide leaves droop gracefully. 2 feet, 75c; B&B, \$1.25.

RED YUCCA. Rare, beautiful and distinct. Dark green pliant leaves; flower stalks 5 to 6 feet covered with scapes of brilliant coral flowers. Medium bulbs, 50c; large blooming size, \$1.00.

DASYLIRION (sotol). 100 to 200 symmetrically arranged leaves of brilliant intense green. 12 to 18 inch, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

SPINELESS CACTUS. Hardy in Central and South Texas, but not in humid climate of East Texas. Ornamental and most valuable stock feed, producing 40 tons and more per acre. Plant by laying slabs flat on ground. Slabs or leaves, 10c each; 80c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

From G. B., Hagerman, New Mexico:

You should get a good trade from here this coming year, as I have advertised you good, then your plants and trees here advertised themselves.

Ornamental Grasses

10 per cent discount for dozen rate

BAMBOO. Light green, feathery foliage, golden twigs and canes. Almost evergreen. Hardy in Central and South Texas. Grows 7 to 10 feet. Medium clump, 50c; large clump, 75c.

GEORGIA CANE. Attractive on landscape. Holds soil and prevents erosion. Price, 25c. Special prices for large quantities.

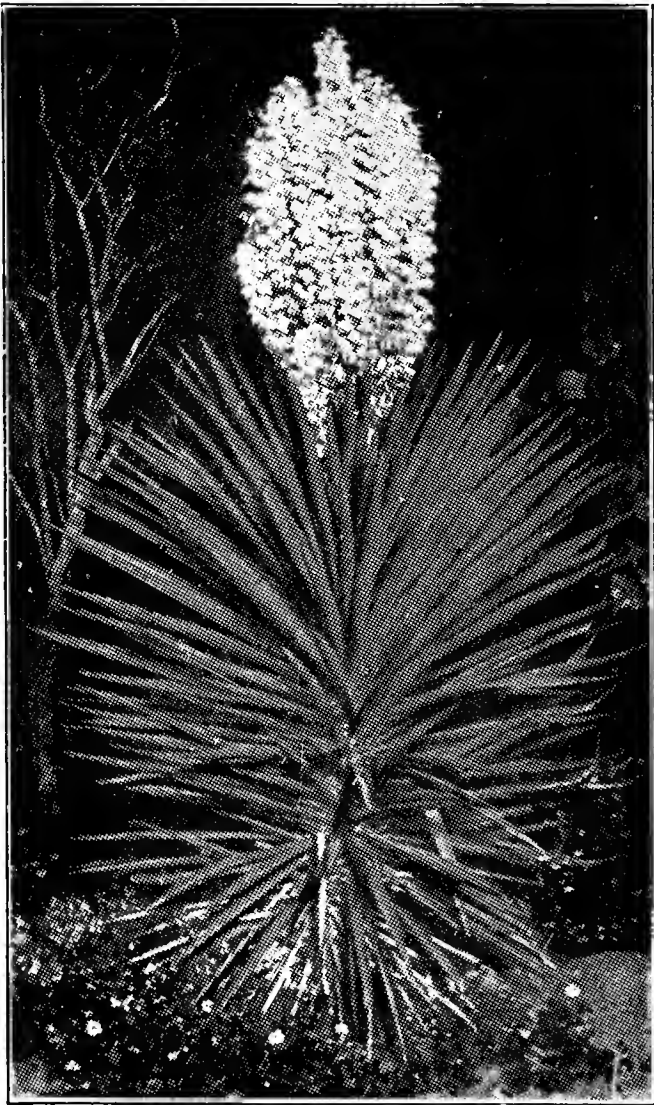
PAMPAS GRASS. 5 to 7 feet. Fluffy white plumes. Small clump, 50c; large clump, \$1.00.

SANTOLINA. Grows 1 foot tall, 2 to 3 feet wide. Ashen gray foliage. Small clumps, B&B, 35c; large clumps, B&B, 75c.

UMBRELLA GRASS. Grows 3 feet. Umbrella-like tufts of leaves. Good in dry or damp location. Price, 15c; \$1.25 dozen.

PENNISETUM. Dwarf grass with beautiful white plumes. One of our favorites. Grows rapidly.

Single plants	\$.10;	\$1.00 dozen
Medium clumps25;	2.50 dozen
Large clumps40;	4.00 dozen



Yucca

General Information

Planting, Pruning, and Care of Trees

If information in detail is not found in this catalogue, any one may write us about any tree or plant problem. County and Home Demonstration Agents, to be found in most counties, are glad to give advice and assistance. The State Department of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, and the A. and M. College, College Station, Texas, have bulletins available for free distribution, covering nearly all agricultural and horticultural subjects.

Location of Orchard

Orchards do best on high land, by escaping late frosts and having good drainage. Most fruit trees will die in a few years if planted in poorly drained soil. North and east slopes are desirable. Pears, figs, and berries are best fruits on low land.

Ages of Bearing, After Planting

Peach, Plum, Nectarine, 2 to 3 years.
 Pear and Apricot, 3 to 5 years.
 Apple, 3 to 4 years.
 Jujube, 2 to 3 years.
 Pecan, 3 to 6 years.
 Blackberry and Dewberry, second spring.
 Strawberry, first spring.
 Grape, 2 years.
 Figs, 1 and 2 years.

Planting Bare-Rooted Trees and Plants

When trees are received, they should be planted at once, or unpacked, set in a trench, roots covered with mellow earth and well watered. Trees will keep safely in bale several days if kept damp and out of sun and wind. If trees are frozen when received, bury entire bale under ground until weather moderates.

For small number of trees, we recommend digging extra large holes, two or three feet square or more, and two feet deep. In larger orchard, ground should be well plowed and harrowed in advance. With a plow, check land for distance apart desired, 20 feet, or 20 by 25 feet, etc. Run several times in two or three furrows. Shovel out holes at checks, and a little more digging will give a good hole. The larger the better, but in such prepared land two feet wide and eighteen inches deep will answer.

Tree or plant should be set about the same depth it stood in nursery or slightly deeper. Spread out roots, and cut bruised or broken roots. Pecan and shade trees should be set two or three inches deeper, and roses two inches deeper.

Fill in with good top soil about level full. Next, give all the water the ground will take, then cover with dry soil and slightly tamp or pack. No matter how moist the soil, give some water to settle earth around roots.



Bearing Peach Trees Before and After Proper Pruning

Planting B & B Stock

DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN SACK about ball of earth. Plant so that top of sack is below ground.

Pruning at Time of Planting

This is important. Fruit trees should be cut back to 15 to 24 inches above ground to give the roots less top to support and to make trees head out low near the ground, shading the bodies. In case of two- or three-year-old trees, if there are no good eyes or buds on main trunk, cut top off, leaving two or three branches, which should be cut back to three or four inches long. We will prune trees, ready for planting, if requested.

Shade trees should be cut back heavily. Ten-foot trees, to seven feet; twelve-foot trees, to eight or nine feet; others, in proportion.

Flowering shrubs, cut back half. Privets and Ligustrums, one-third to one-half.

See under PECANS, ROSES and BERRIES for details.

Evergreens that are Balled and Burlapped need little, if any, pruning, unless extra large.

Later Pruning

As fruit trees grow, cut off sprouts coming from below ground or below bud or graft. When of bearing age, limbs that rub against others, or are weak or too thick, should be removed. Water sprouts that come from lower part of trunk and main branches, under the shade of the tops, should be cut off. Excessive growth inside of tops, shaded and crowded, is worthless and a drain on trees.

Pruning of old trees should be done in January and February. When limbs are removed, they should be cut smooth against main branch, leaving no projection or spur.

When fruit trees are ten to fifteen years old and begin to decline, tops can be dehorned by cutting them back fully half way. Good crops will result after first year.

Large wounds made by pruning should be painted with ordinary house paint.

Flowering shrubs should be cut back half way every winter, except early spring bloomers, such as Spirea, Japan Quince, etc., which should be pruned after blooming time.

If old flowers of Crape Myrtle and other summer blooming plants are removed before seed is made, almost continual flowering will result. Otherwise, they will flower only once or twice.

Evergreens can and should be pruned any time of the year, if growing too large or becoming ragged. Some pruning is necessary for Broad-Leaf Evergreens to keep them compact and in bounds.

Cultivation

This is very important, if not most important. In home grounds, trees and shrubs should have the top soil around them loose for two inches deep, and free of weeds and grass. This is for the benefit of the tree, as well as for sake of appearance.

Shade and other large trees, after two or three years, will not be hurt by lawn grass growing up to them, provided due watering is given.

An orchard should be kept clean, with a loose mulch of soil two inches deep at all times. A winter crop of oats, turned under before maturing, or summer crop of legumes turned under, will be beneficial. Other crops should not be planted in orchard, or live stock allowed in it.

Wide sweeps or disc harrow will give proper cultivation. Do not use a turning plow, except shallow if the ground has become hard.

Watering

Many people hesitate to plant when the ground is dry, but this is the best time to plant, as trees should be watered when planted, whether dry or not, and rains thereafter do the utmost good.

Most orchard trees receive no irrigation after being planted, but two or three waterings during dry weather the first summer are good insurance.

This is the secret of successful, economical watering: With a hoe make a trench or ditch around tree or plant, and give all the water the soil will take. Let it soak away two or three times. Then pull back the dry soil over the wet, to prevent baking and loss of moisture. In yards, such a watering is good for one to two weeks in driest weather.

Give enough water to reach to the ends of the roots. For Pecans, this means about three feet deep. Do not sprinkle as you would a lawn. After rain or irrigation, stir surface of ground as soon as dry.

Rabbit Protection

Wrap bodies of trees with newspapers, straw or corn stalks.

Frost Protection

Loss of fruit crops is due largely to late frosts. If orchards are kept in good condition all year, so that trees can grow well through the summer, they remain more dormant in winter, and better escape the late freezes.

Smudge pots burning crude or waste oil, burned one, two, or three times in February or March will save a crop. Burning brush, logs, straw, or cobs on windward side will help. The killing late freezes usually come between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

For a few trees one can spray them with water from a hose about bed time and again before sun-up, and escape the worst late freeze.

Use of Fertilizer

Scarcely anything is better than old barnyard manure, which should be spread on ground and worked into soil. If used with trees when planted, it should be well mixed with soil, not more than one part fertilizer to four parts of good soil. As trees or plants grow from year to year, any fertilizer should be placed from trunks out as far as roots spread. In a few years' time this means ten feet or more out from fruit trees.

Commercial fertilizers are cheap and easily applied, and their use will depend on character of soil.

When Leaves Turn Yellow

This is usually due to excess of lime in soil, especially affecting fruit trees, grapes, and roses. Copperas (iron sulphate) is an absolute remedy. Work it into soil, beginning near main trunk and extending out as far as roots spread. Watering at once will hasten results. Following amounts should be used:

Roses and plants of similar size, 2 to 6 table-spoons, depending on size and age.

Grapes, 4 tablespoons to half a pound.

Bearing fruit trees, 1 to 2½ pounds.
 In most soils, especially heavy or black, copperas is good for all trees and plants. One application in spring is generally sufficient, but it may be applied at any time.

Copperas can be obtained at drug stores, or from us. Prices on application.

Root Rot

This is a fungus which kills cotton and affects Pear, Apple, Fig, Mulberry, Grape, Althea, Elms, and Privets. Other trees are not hurt to much extent. It occurs mostly in black, lime soils. The best practicable remedy is to leave no live roots in ground during one or two winters. Planting of ground in grain crops and thorough late summer and fall plowing will, in one or two years, almost eradicate this fungus.

How to Help Pollination

Several stands of bees near fruit trees and berry plants will increase yields of fruit.

Control of Insects and Diseases

Considering the benefit derived from spraying, the small cost is hardly worth considering, whether for one tree or a thousand trees. Materials for sprays can be obtained from most paint, drug, and seed stores. In using liquid sprays, it is important to throw as fine a mist or fog as possible. For large fruit trees, about a gallon per tree will be required.

Any quantity of spray can be prepared, using same proportions. Most sprays can be bought already prepared. Following are formulas to take care of all needs.

A.—SCALE INSECTS

For San Jose and other scale on fruit trees.

A-1.—Lime Sulphur

Apply only in winter, January and February, or at least once early in February, before growth starts.

Stone lime	20 pounds
Sulphur	15 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Make paste of sulphur with small quantity of water, and add to 15 gallons boiling water. While still boiling, add stone lime gradually, and continue to boil about an hour, until yellow color of sulphur disappears. Then strain mixture into spray tank, and add hot water to make 50 gallons. Spray on trees while still hot through fine nozzle. After day's work, thoroughly clean spray machine with hot water.

A-2.—Kerosene Emulsion

Apply if needed during growing season in May and June.

Kerosene	2 gallons
Laundry soap	½ pound
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve soap in water by boiling, remove from fire, add kerosene and stir vigorously until it forms a creamy emulsion. Dilute in 10 to 35 gallons of water, according to tenderness of growth.

B.—SUCKING INSECTS

Plant Lice, Thrips, Squash Bugs, Melon Aphis, Grape Leaf Hopper, Midge, and Mealy Bugs.

B-1.—Nicotine Solution

Black Leaf 40.....	1¼ teaspoonfuls
Laundry soap	1 ounce
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve soap in water by boiling, and add "Black Leaf 40".

C.—LEAF-CHEWING INSECTS

C-1.—Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead (dry).....	2 pounds
Stone Lime	2½ pounds
Water	50 gallons

Slake lime in water and add it with arsenate of lead to 50 gallons water.

C-2.—Combination Spray

For control of chewing and sucking insects and fungus.

Arsenate of Lead.....	2 pounds
Black Leaf 40	½ pint
Bordeaux Mixture (See D-2).....	50 gallons

D.—FUNGUS

D-1.—Bordeaux Mixture

For Stone Fruits.

Copper Sulphate	3 pounds
Stone Lime	6 pounds
Water	50 gallons

D-2.—Bordeaux Mixture

For Hardy Trees and Plants, Apples, Potatoes, Grapes, etc.

Copper Sulphate	4 pounds
Stone Lime	4 pounds
Water	50 gallons

Crush copper sulphate, place in sack and suspend in barrel containing 25 gallons water until dissolved. Slake lime in second barrel and add water to make 25 gallons. Pour both solutions, bucket by bucket, into third barrel or container. Stir thoroughly and use. Best applied in spring after foliage is on plants. Applications should be repeated every two weeks until three are made.

E.—MILDEW

E-1.—Sulphur

Sprinkle plants with water and dust with powdered sulphur through bellows or duster. Repeat one or more times.

E-2.—Bordeaux Mixture

(See D-2 above.)

Continued on page 23

Austin, Texas

[illegible]

F.—BROWN ROT, SCAB, CURCULIO
 Brown Rot appears on peaches as small circular brown spots, which enlarge rapidly under moist conditions and cause decay of fruit. Scab causes drying and cracking of skin. Curculio, in its larva or grub stage, is a small whitish worm, and attacks fruit of peach and plum. These troubles are serious, but are easily controlled by using the two sprays given below.

F-1
 Spray trees in winter with Lime-Sulphur. See formula A-1.

F-2
 Spray trees with Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead (see F-2 below) ten days after petals have dropped in spring, and it will pay to spray again ten days or two weeks later.

Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead
 Fresh Stone Lime 8 pounds
 Sulphur 8 pounds
 Arsenate of Lead 2 pounds
 Water50 gallons
 Place stone lime in barrel with 6 gallons water. As soon as lime begins to slake (be sure it cooks or boils, otherwise get some that will), add sulphur free of lumps. Stir constantly and add more water, 3 to 5 gallons, to form a thick paste, and gradually a thin paste. Lime will supply heat to boil mixture

several minutes. As soon as well slaked, in 4 or 5 minutes, add water to cool mixture. Strain into spray tank, and dilute with water to make 50 gallons. Make paste of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead in a little water and add to mixture. Stir vigorously 30 minutes. Apply to trees, limbs, foliage and fruit. While spraying, keep mixture constantly stirred.

G.—BORERS
 Borers are small white worms that work under bark of trees, and are easily detected by swollen bark, or oozing out of wax or gum.

G-1
 Dig borers out with sharp knife or flexible wire. Remove loose or dead bark, and paint wound with good house paint.

G-2
 Inject small amount of High Life (Bisulphite of Carbon) in holes or tunnels, and stop up holes with clay or putty.

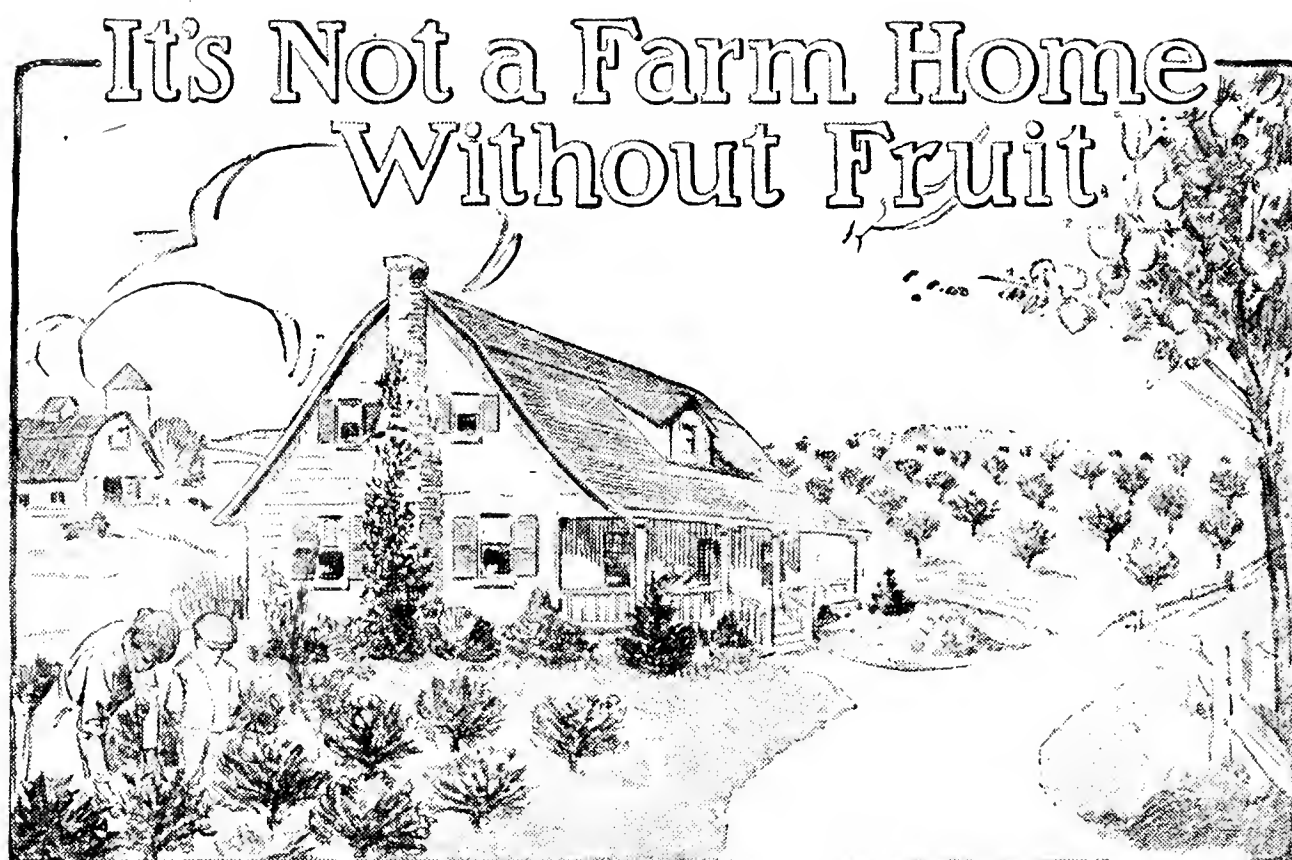
G-3
 About October 10 apply Paradichlorobenzine, which can be obtained from drug stores, and should be used according to directions that come with material.

H.—BAG WORMS
 In spring and early summer, bags one to three inches long may appear on Evergreens. Worms will soon come out and quickly kill plants. Pull off and burn the bags at once, or apply spray F-2 given above.

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REFER TO THIS INDEX. You will be interested in reading it carefully and referring to descriptions of plants with which you are not familiar.

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Clematis	11	Mulberry	7	V	
Coralberry	12	N		Varnish, Japan	13
Crabapple	6	Nandina	17	Vinca	11
Crape Myrtle	12	Native Shrubs	12	Vines	11
Cypress	15	Nectarine	7	Virginia Creeper	11
D		O		Vitex	12
Daisy	11	Oleander	12	W	
Dasyliirion	18	P		Walnut, Shade	13
Dewberry	8	Parkinsonia	12	Weigela	12
E		Peach	3-4	Willow, Flowering	12
Elm	13	Peach, Flowering	12	Willow, Weeping	13
Euonymus	16	Pear	5	Wisteria	11
Eupatroium	12	Pecan	9	Y	
Evergreens	14-17	Pennisetum	18	Yaupon	17
F		Perennials	11	Yucca	18
Fertilizer	20	Persimmon	7		
Fig	6	Planting and Pruning.....	19		
Flowering Shrubs	12				



RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY

SURE-BEARING FRUIT TREES
ROSES ★ FLOWERING SHRUBS
EVERGREENS

Nurserymen and Landscape Architects

1875

AUSTIN, TEXAS

1936



Block of Thrifty Peach Trees in Ramsey's Austin Nursery